THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XV.—NO. 102. PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, MAY 1, 1871. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

DR. DOLLINGER AND THE POPE.

The Infallibility Question.

Sherman on Sumner.

The Ohio Senator's Views.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

INFALLIBILITY.

The New Schism in Bavaria—Refusal of the Minister of the Interior to Permit the Publication of the Œcumenical Decrees.

The Bavarian Minister of the Interior has given the following decision in answer to the petition of the Archbishop of Bamberg, asking for the royal permission to publish and carry out the decrees of the Œcumenical Council. Additional interest is imparted to it by the recent refusal of Dr. Dollinger to accept the doctrine of infallibility, and the support of the Bavarian Government in this refusal:—

The Right Reverend Archbishop of Bamberg, Michael V. Deinlein, has, in referring to the ministerial resolution of August 9, 1870, requested his Majesty's permission for the publication and solemn declaration of the first dogmatic constitution *de ecclesia Christi edita in sessione quarta sacrosancti œcumenici Concilii Vaticani.*

The Ministry of the Interior is willing to acknowledge that the Right Reverend Archbishop of Bamberg has been guided by the Ministerial decision above mentioned, but cannot comply with the request In this the Ministry is not influenced by the otherwise important fact that many competent theologians have raised great objections against the legal value of the decrees of the Œcumenical Council from a theological standpoint, for this consideration belongs to the domain of the Church, and can, therefore, have no decisive influence upon the councils of the Ministry.

Of very great importance is, however, the fact that the above-mentioned dogmatic constitution, and the consequences resulting from it, cause not only a material change in the inner relations of the Catholic Church, but also in those existing between Church and State in Bavaria. According to the opinion of the undersigned ministry, it is certain that if the power of the Head of the Catholic Church within certain domains, as defined in this constitution, were carried out, the fundamental articles of the Bavarian constitution and the citizens' rights of the non-Catholics of the country would be placed in jeopardy. In contradiction with this theory it has, however, been emphatically declared by several dignitaries of the Church that the newly defined dogma was strictly confined within the limits of faith and religious instruction. This assertion, as well as the other extenuating explanations of the above named constitution by the Right Rev. Archbishop of Bamberg, cannot calm the fears of the Ministry, for there is no guarantee that these manifold Papal edicts of former times, which prevailed upon the domain of worldly affairs, might not be put in practice, or that no more edicts of the same kind will be issued in the future.

Moreover, the domain of religion and religious instruction is not so clearly marked as to exclude cases which possibly might also belong to the domain of worldly affairs. In view of this consideration, it is impossible for the undersigned Ministry to regard in the above-mentioned dogmatical decree a purely spiritual subject of conscience and religious instruction and as not conflicting with the worldly domain. The Ministry rather shares the opinion of those who see in it an essential alteration in the relations between Church and State, and apprehend great danger for the political and social foundations of the State from the publication of this decree.

Under these circumstances the Government would receive the reproach of having trifled with its trust if it were to allow the inference that it agreed with the decrees of the Œcumenical Council by permitting their publication. The undersigned Ministry has therefore come to the conclusion that it is unable to grant the request of the Right Reverend Archbishop of Bamberg.

By order of his Royal Majesty. VON LUTZ.

SHERMAN ON SUMNER.

The Ohio Senator Explains the Displacement of the Massachusetts Senator as He Understands it.

The following letter from Senator Sherman appears in the Springfield (Ohio) *Republic*:—

MANSFIELD, Ohio, April 24, 1871.—SIR:—I promised you that after the close of the recent session of Congress I would answer the inquiries put to me in your paper of the 23d ult. as to the removal of Mr. Sumner from the chairmanship of the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The chief reasons that led to the removal of Mr. Sumner were that his personal relations with the President and Secretary Fish had become such that it was impossible for them to transact in harmony the public business, and that the committee was so constituted as not fairly to represent a majority of the Senate.

The Senate shares with the President the treaty-making power. This, from its nature, is confidential—secret; conducted mainly in social intercourse; demanding confidence, advice, and consent. It so happened, when the committees were to be formed, that, besides diplomatic appointments and formal treaties with other powers, we had on hand the highly important English negotiation and the San Domingo annexation.

On both these topics the President and Mr. Sumner differed widely. Mr. Sumner insisted that the hasty proclamation by Great Britain of neutrality between the United States and the Southern Confederacy was the foundation—the *gravamen* of the Alabama claims. The President and Mr. Fish contended that this proclamation was an act of which we could not complain, except as an indication of an unfriendly spirit by Great Britain—and that the true basis of the Alabama claims is, that Great Britain, after proclaiming neutrality, did not enforce it, but allowed her subjects to build, man, arm, and fight English cruisers, under cover of the Rebel flag, to the destruction of our commercial navy. No nation ever before, while proclaiming peace, inflicted so great an injury upon a friendly power. This difference of opinion between the President and Mr. Sumner led to the removal of Mr. Motley, who sided with Sumner, and unquestionably intensified the feeling that had arisen from the San Domingo treaty.

In the meantime social relations between the Secretary of State and Mr. Sumner had become impossible, and, considering human passion, prejudice; and feeling, anything like frank and confidential communication between the President and Mr. Sumner was out of the question.

It must be remembered that on both these important topics a majority of the Republican Senators sided with the President. We generally agreed that it was a false-pretended neutrality, and a too hasty proclamation of neutrality, that gave us an unquestionable right to demand indemnity from Great Britain for the depredations of the Alabama and other English cruisers.

In the Republican conference the first question that arose was as to Mr. Sumner. He was the oldest Senator in consecutive service. He was eminent not only as a faithful representative of Republican principles, but as especially qualified to be Chairman of our Foreign Relations. He had long held that position, and it was not usual in the Senate to change the committees, but to follow the rule of seniority, placing Senators of the majority party in the order of their coming into the Senate, and those of the minority at the foot of the list.

In deciding Mr. Sumner's case in view of the facts I have stated, two plans were urged:—

First. To place him at the head of the new and important Committee of Privileges and Elections, leaving the rest of the committee to stand in the precise order it had been, with one vacancy to be filled in harmony with the majority

Second. To leave Mr. Sumner to stand in his old place as chairman, and to make a change in the body of the committee by promoting one of its members to another committee, and fill the vacancy by a Senator in harmony with the majority.

My own opinion was and is that the latter course was the most politic and just; but the majority decided, after full consideration and debate, upon the first alternative.

It has been the subject of complaint that Mr. Cameron, and not some one else, was left at the head of the committee. But he was next in the list, and, by uniform usage, became its chairman, unless he voluntarily declined.

Such are the leading facts, and I state them without any desire to justify my own opinion or to arraign others. Of one thing I am clear, that after this purely domestic controversy was decided in a Republican conference, it was highly improper to allow our political adversaries to review it.

He must have a narrow mind who cannot perceive enough here for an honest difference of opinion, or who can find in this question a pretense for a schism in a great political organization.

Very truly yours, JOHN SHERMAN.

THE CAR HOOK MURDER.

Death of Mr. Putnam, the Victim—The Assassin Surrendered to Coroner Young and Confined in the Tombs—Alleged Inhumanity of a Druggist and the Police.

Avery D. Putnam, the commission merchant, of No. 68 Pearl street, who on Wednesday evening, for protecting from insult Madame Duval and daughter, of No. 762 Broadway, was stricken down by William Foster, died at St. Luke's Hospital at 3 o'clock yesterday morning.

ASSAULT WAS PREMEDITATED AND UNPROVOKED

The published statement of Conductor Goldwaite differs but little from that made by other witnesses to the assault; but it clearly shows that he made no determined effort to protect those under his care from the brutal insults of a fellow employe of the Broadway and Seventh Avenue Railroad.

The brutality of the druggist into whose store Mr. Putnam was carried, the crowd who collected on the street, and Captain Killalea's police, is severely denounced by Miss Jennie Duval, who to a reporter yesterday made the statement that while Mr. Putnam was lying insensible upon the down track, with a car approaching, she called upon some men who had collected to remove him, when she was answered:—

"HE IS DRUNK; LET HIM LIE THERE;"

that she and her mother lifted the inanimate man and carried him to the sidewalk, from which he was subsequently removed to a drug store on the east side of Broadway, a little above Forty-sixth street, where a chair was refused the victim, and that the druggist even declined to give them water to apply to Mr. Putnam's head.

When the death of Mr. Putnam became known in the city there was intense excitement, and the murder was everywhere characterized as atrocious and dastardly in the extreme. The railroad companies come in for general condemnation, and were freely denounced for their indifference for the care of their patrons, and they are by no means blameless.

FOSTER SURRENDERED TO CORONER YOUNG.

Early yesterday morning Coroner Young received a despatch from Sergeant Davidson, of the Twenty-eighth precinct, stating that Mr. Putnam had died in St. Luke's Hospital shortly before three o'clock A. M., and requested that action be taken in the case. At a later hour, while at his office, the Coroner received a communication from Alderman Plunkett, in which he expressed a willingness to surrender the alleged murderer, and requested him (Coroner Young) to send to the Yorkville Police Court a warrant and commitment for Foster, which was accordingly done. The latter was delivered to Captain Killalea, of the Twenty-second precinct, and the prisoner was transferred to the Tombs to await the result of an investigation.

THE ATTACHES OF THE CAR.

Cunningham, the driver, who, it is alleged, prompted Foster to insult the ladies, has been committed to the House of Detention on Leonard street, where Sergeant Davis permits him to communicate with no one—not even the representatives of the press. Goldwaite, who by the public is not held blameless, is still at large, but it is likely that Coroner Young will commit him to the House of Detention as a witness against the murderer.—*N. Y. Herald, yesterday.*

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

English Satisfaction at the Prospect of a Settlement—The Responsibility of Portugal.

From the London Times, April 17.

We hail the promise of a settlement of the Alabama dispute with genuine satisfaction, although by no means disposed, even for the sake of permanent good-will, to go a step beyond what we believe to be the proper measure of international obligations.

The brevity of a telegraphic despatch cannot affect to reproduce all the heads of an elaborate convention, and it is, indeed, possible that some questions that are suggested by our correspondent's message would remain unsatisfied even if we had the full text of the agreement between the commissioners before us. We are told that the contracting parties agree to a rule that "a neutral is responsible for depredations committed on a friendly power by a vessel fitted out and manned at a neutral port."

We can have no doubt that it is for the benefit of all the family of nations that neutrals should prevent their ports being made the bases of hostile expeditions undertaken in the interest of one belligerent against another. If, however, the principle is established, the actual investigation of the several alabama claims is to be remitted to a commission of five.

There thus seems a fair chance that within a reasonably short time this troublesome question will be definitely settled. The temper of the Senate is, perhaps, the most doubtful element in the case. If, as we may confidently hope, the powers invited to nominate members of the arbitrating commission accept this duty, the commission, constituted of their nominees, and the nominees of the two principals, will be strong enough to construe the new rule of international law so far as may be necessary for its application to the Alabama case. They will have the statute before them, and as judge and jury will find a verdict. If it should be against us, we must bow to their decision; but we shall go into the arbitration with a good heart. We have fair grounds for confidence that the honesty of our attempt to carry out the rule, though it was at the time a self-imposed obligation, and not a matter of international right, will be made so apparent as to entitle us to an acquittal.

EXCITEMENT ON LONG ISLAND.

A Man Crazy with the Small-pox Running Through the Streets.

Yesterday morning the wildest excitement prevailed in the First ward of Long Island City, caused by the report that a man wild with delirium and having the small-pox in its worst form was loose in the streets of the city, entering stores and houses and driving thence the occupants. It seems that a Mr. Shaffer, residing on Jackson's avenue, between Sixth and Seventh streets, who had been sick with the loathsome disease for the past few weeks was taken delirious on Tuesday evening, but being poor, his wife could not afford proper attendance and undertook to take charge of him herself.

Early yesterday morning, having become much worse, he jumped from the bed, knocked his wife down, and leaving her in a senseless condition, and with but partial clothing rushed from the house. The condition of his face, all covered with sores, was sufficient to warn those in the streets, and they all avoided him. This seemed to madden him, and he rushed into a number of saloons, stores, and houses, the occupants fleeing as he entered. At length Shaffer was secured by main strength, carried to his home, and securely tied to his bed. Application was made to the Health Board to provide an attendant, but as yet nothing has been done.

SECOND EDITION

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

THE ROUGE REVOLT.

The Coup de Main.

Fort d'Issy Capitulates.

A Masonic Delegation from Paris.

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

The U. S. Artillery School.

Attempt to Steal a Ship.

Presbyterian Memorial Fund.

FROM EUROPE.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

The Freemasons' Visit to M. Thiers.

PARIS, April 30—Sunday Evening.—Yesterday witnessed a grand scene at the Champs Elysees, on the departure of the Freemasons on their visit to M. Thiers. A vast crowd was collected, when fire was suddenly opened upon them, scattering the people wildly. The Freemasons, undeterred, advanced, and planted 120 flags—a flag for every lodge represented—on the ramparts. At 6 o'clock they reached the Versaillists' outposts, bearing a banner inscribed "Aimons-nous les uns les autres." They were blindfolded and sent back, with the exception of the President and two delegates. Their mission was unsuccessful.

At 10 o'clock this morning

General Dombrowski Warned the Versaillists

that hostilities might commence hourly. 40,000 men are now ready for fighting in the Champs de Mars.

VERSAILLES, April 30.—It is stated that

D'Issy was Occupied by the Government Troops.

The Molineaux affair was a brilliant one; 300 Communists were taken prisoners and numbers bayoneted. General Crissey commanded. The work of the Government is slow.

Negotiations for the Surrender of Fort d'Issy.

VERSAILLES, May 1.—Fort d'Issy was yesterday summoned to surrender by a flag of truce from the lines of the Versailles army. The Communist garrison in reply asked for time for deliberation, which was accorded. Negotiations will recommence to-day.

Republican candidates were chosen at the election in Lille.

Surrender of d'Issy.

VERSAILLES, May 1—10 A. M.—The insurgent garrison of Fort d'Issy this morning displayed a flag of truce, and a party has been sent forward from the Government lines to convey the terms upon which the surrender of the fort will be accepted.

There was

A Disturbance at Lyons

yesterday, fomented by friends of the Paris Commune, but it was readily quelled by the authorities.

Cluseret Dismissed—Military Orders of the Commune.

PARIS, May 1—Forenoon.—General Cluseret has been dismissed from the office of Minister of War by the Commune, and replaced by M. Rossel. The *Cri du People* says Cluseret was arrested by order of the Executive Committee with the approval of the Commune.

General La Cecilia is in command at Fort d'Issy.

General Durassier replaces General Okolowith, who was wounded. There were cannonading and musketry fire at Neuilly all through last night, but it has now slackened.

The *Journal de Paris* says the Versaillists have evacuated Gennevilliers.

Ship News.

LONDON, May 1.—The steamship City of Baltimore, from New York via Halifax, touched at Queenstown on Saturday. The steamships Parthia, from New York, and Aleppo, from Boston, touched at Queenstown on Sunday. The steamship Nebraska, from New York, arrived at Liverpool yesterday. The steamships Halle, from New York, and St. Louis, from New Orleans, arrived at Liverpool yesterday.

This Morning's Quotations.

LIVERPOOL, May 1—10·30 A. M.—Cotton opened dull; uplands, 7¼@7¼d.; Orleans, 7¼@7¼d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

LONDON, May 1.—To-day is a holiday on the London Stock Exchange.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LIVERPOOL, May 1—2 P. M.—Corn declined to 33 shillings for new No. 2 mixed.

FROM THE STATE.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Colliery Resumption.

POTTSVILLE, May 1.—The Keystone Colliery, at Ashland, resumed work this morning with a larger force of men than previous to the suspension. Hundreds of men and boys are wanting employment.

Chicago Flour and Wheat Market.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CHICAGO, May 1.—Wheat is strong; No. 2 may be quoted at $1·24¼@1·24½, seller May; $1·26, seller last half of month, and $1·27, seller June. Corn is firm at 54@54½c. cash, seller May; and 55½@55½c., seller June.

	Receipts.	Ship'ts.		Receipts.	Ship'ts.
Flour, bbls.	4,000	7,000	Rye, bus.	3,000	....
Wheat, bus.	24,000	60,000	Oats, bus.	25,000	56,000
Corn, bus.	125,000	147,000	Barley, bus.	5,000	1,000

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, May 1.—Cotton quiet and nominal; middling upland, 14¼@14½c; low middling, 13¼@13½c. Flour quiet and steady. Wheat firmer and more active; prime to choice red, $1·76@1·90; Ohio and Indiana, $1·75@1·80; other grades unchanged. Corn steady; yellow Southern at 75@77c.; mixed Western at 75@74c. Oats active at 65@65c. Rye nominally 98c.@1·. Mess Pork firmer at $19@19·50. Bacon active and advancing; shoulders, 9c.; rib sides, 10c.; clear rib, 10½c.; hams, 16@17c. Lard quiet at 12c. Whisky firm and stock scarce at 92½@93c.

FROM NEW YORK.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Attempt to Kill.

NEW YORK, May 1.—Hugh Blossom fired three shots at a butcher, named McGolanck, in the midst of a large crowd in front of the Tombs Police Court, a second attempt within two weeks to kill McGolanck, who it is alleged seduced Blossom's daughter, and attempted to force her to take Paris green.

Presbyterian Memorial Fund.

NEW YORK, May 1.—William E. Dodge, treasurer of the Presbyterian Memorial Fund, stated at a public meeting last evening that the whole amount of five million dollars would be made up before the next meeting of the General Assembly, and that during the present month nearly a million dollars would be raised in this city.

Insurance Company Goes Into Liquidation

The American Tontine Life Insurance Company will go into voluntary liquidation by order of a vote of the directors.

Singular Scene at a Funeral.

During the funeral services of John T. Dickinson, the well-known sporting man, at Williamsburg, yesterday, the Rev. Mr. Johnson, while officiating, alluded in severe terms to the life of the deceased, upon which Dickinson's sister arose and in an excited manner commanded Johnson to stop his remarks, as they were altogether uncalled for and inappropriate. The affair created a great sensation in the church. Mr. Johnson apologized and sat down.

Attempt to Steal a Ship.

An attempt was made about 2 o'clock on Sunday morning, by a party of Morgan & Co.'s employes, to cut loose from a pier in the East river the ship William Tapscott, concerning which the firm is in litigation with Tapscott & Co. The United States deputies in charge of the ship resisted the attack and, with the assistance of the police, finally drove off the assailants. Twenty or thirty pistol shots were exchanged, but nobody hurt.

Ship News.

NEW YORK, May 1.—Arrived, steamer Henry Chauncey from Aspinwall, and steamer Algeria from Liverpool.

FROM PORTRESS MONROE.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

The Artillery School Graduating Ceremonies.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., May 1.—The graduating ceremonies of the Artillery School, United States army, for the class of 1871, took place here last evening, and were witnessed by a large concourse of people.

General Barry, the commandant of the school, distributed the diplomas, calling up the officers in the order in which they had graduated, viz.:—

First Lieutenant G. F. Barstow 3d Artillery, Brevet Major; Second Lieutenant J. M. Califf, 3d Artillery; First Lieutenant J. C. Breckinrige, 3d Artillery, Brevet Major; First Lieutenant J. W. MacMurray, 1st Artillery, Brevet Major; Second Lieutenant C. W. Hobbs, 3d Artillery, Brevet Captain; Second Lieutenant S. W. Taylor, 4th Artillery, Second Lieutenant W. P. Van Hess, 1st Artillery; Second Lieutenant Wm. Stanton, 2d Artillery, Second Lieutenant George E. Sage, 5th Artillery; Second Lieutenant J. Estcourt Sawyer, 5th Artillery; First Lieutenant J. R. Kelley, 3d Artillery, Brevet Major; Second Lieutenant Nat. Wolfe, 2d Artillery; First Lieutenant W. F. Stewart, 4th Artillery; First Lieutenant G. V. Weir, 5th Artillery, Brevet Captain; Second Lieutenant R. H. Patterson, 1st Artillery.

Of the class of non-commissioned officers and privates, three stood first on the list, and were awarded prizes:—First, Corporal F. J. Von Ratkowski; second, Private B. F. Stocking; and third, Corporal J. Kahn.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, May 1.—Cotton dull; sales 1000 bales uplands at 14¾c.; Orleans at 15¾c. Flour a shade firmer; sales 8600 barrels State at $5·80@6·75; Ohio at $6·20@6·80; Western at $5·80@7·10; Southern at $6·60@9. Wheat a shade firmer but quiet; new spring nominal at $1·49@1·60; winter red and amber Western at $1·52@1·54. Corn firmer and stock scarce and advanced 1@2c.; sales 36,000 bushels new mixed Western at 79@80c. Oats a shade firmer; sales 21,000 bushels Ohio at 65@68c. Beef quiet. Pork heavy; new Mess, $18·25; prime, $15. Lard steady. Whisky quiet at 93c.

MRS. FRANK MORDAUNT.

She Attempts Suicide by Swallowing a Dose of Pins—Singular History.

The arrest of Fanny Mordaunt on Friday evening on the charge of disorderly conduct, and her attempt to commit suicide while imprisoned, recalls to mind some curious facts in this remarkable woman's history. Mrs. Mordaunt is about thirty-three years of age. She is a native of Washington, and resided in that city up to within a few months. Her maiden name was Roux. At the outbreak of the war she married a Mr. Cole; this union was brief, however, owing probably to Fanny's violent temper.

Once released, she plunged into the vortex of fashion and gayety. Among her many admirers was Colonel Stuart, of Washington. With this gentleman she moved in select circles, and theatre, concert, and ball found her the envied of the company. Taking advantage of her now superior station she used all her powers of person and tongue. Capricious, self-willed, passionately loving and hating, her flirtation with the Colonel suddenly ceased, and she attempted to commit suicide by taking laudanum.

Soon thereafter Major-General Joseph C. McKibbon of the United States Army married her. General McKibbon took her to Mobile, New Orleans, and other Southern cities, travelling in gorgeous style. She lived with McKibbon two years, and that officer's plethoric exchequer dwindled to nothing. Fortune did not desert her, however, for they returned to Washington, and the round of pleasures was resumed. Her extravagance in dress and life at the hotels where she was so well known soon gave rise to much gossip, and another abandonment was the result, the General going to Chicago, where he now resides.

In the fall of 1870, Frank Mordaunt, the actor, then playing in Spaulding's National Theatre, Washington, married her, and again she revelled in the vortex of pleasure, spending her time in riding, driving, and in visiting the theatre and concert hall. Mordaunt came to New York, followed by Fanny, who took up her residence in the upper part of the city. On Friday evening last she chose to uncurb her tongue to Officer Washburne, of the Ninth ward police, who refused to arrest her husband on her charge of assault. For this show of abuse and noise she was incarcerated in the Charles Street Police Station. During the night she attempted suicide by swallowing half a dozen pins, having previously, it is said, taken three morphine powders. Justice Cox released her.—*N. Y. Sun, to-day.*

A MAN KILLED BY A HOG.

Terrible Accident in Lawrence, Kansas.

From one of our citizens who came from Baldwin City yesterday morning we learn the following particulars of a most singular and lamentable affair which occurred just before he left that place. A farmer by the name of Snively, living a mile or two south of Baldwin City, had a very unruly, savage pig, which had got out of its pen. Mr. Snively went to drive the animal back again, when it flew at him with the greatest madness, fought him till it threw him to the ground, and continued to cut him with its tusks until the man was too weak to resist. As soon as help could be obtained he was taken to the house and cared for. A doctor was summoned and the different wounds dressed. When our informant left town to return home the doctor thought that the loss of blood had been so great, and the wounds so deep and numerous, that he could live but a short time. It was expected that he would die in a few hours.—*Lawrence (Kan.) Republican Journal.*

—The French style of betting is quite novel. If the lady loses she gives the gentleman what she chooses; if the gentleman loses he gives her whatever she asks for.

THIRD EDITION

The Wreck of the Merrimac.

Safety of the Crews.

A Grand Mock Funeral.

Honors to Admiral Tegethoff.

Afternoon Cable Quotations.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

The Wreck of the Bark Merrimac—The Crew Saved.

BOSTON, May 1.—The steamer Aleppo, from Boston, arrived at Queenstown on the 30th ult., with the crew of the bark Merrimac, of Boston, the remains of which vessel were recently found floating about below this port. The Aleppo ran into and sunk the bark in Boston Bay on the 20th ult., but saved the crew and carried them to Queenstown.

FROM NEW YORK.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Honors to Admiral Tegethoff.

NEW YORK, May 1.—The funeral honors to Admiral Tegethoff took place on board the Austrian frigate Novara this morning. The quarter-deck was covered with a tent draped and decorated with shields and inscriptions, including the legends "Heligoland" and "Lissa." The catafalque was surmounted with wreaths.

The crew (five hundred men) ranged in double file with reversed arms. Requiem mass was celebrated by Rev. Father Dautner, two assistant-priests assisting. The music was by the ship's band. Generals McDowell and staff, Admirals Stringham and Smith, General Lee, most of the foreign consuls, and many citizens of Austrian birth were present.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Government Weather Record.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, May 1—10·30 A. M.—Synopsis for the past twenty-four hours:—The Pacific and Rocky Mountain reports are not yet received. The barometer has fallen steadily in the Gulf and heavy rains are now reported at Mobile. Small areas of low barometer, attended with threatening weather and light rains, have passed across the country in the Southwest, the Ohio Valley, and Middle States. Fresh easterly winds have prevailed on the lakes. The temperature is now rising in the Southern and Middle States and on Lakes Erie and Ontario. There are indications of an area of low pressure in Indian territory and one of higher pressure north of Lakes Huron and Superior.

Probabilities.—It is probable that the weather will remain without decided change, varying from partially cloudy to threatening and rainy, with heavier rains in the Gulf States and slightly increased temperature on the lakes.

The Latest Quotations.

LIVERPOOL, May 1—4 P. M.—Cotton closed dull; uplands, 7¼d.; Orleans, 7¾d. Sales 10,000 bales, including 3000 for export and speculation.

LONDON, May 1—5 P. M.—Tallow, 43s.

ANTWERP, May 1.—Petroleum, 47¾f.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The New Grand Jury—Judge Finletter's Charge.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Finletter.

The May term of the Court opened this morning, Mr. Joseph Arrison being appointed foreman of the Grand Jury. In delivering the customary charge to the Grand Jury, Judge Finletter said:—

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury:—I desire to address you briefly upon your duties and responsibilities. The Grand Inquest from the earliest times has been regarded as a most important part of our system of criminal jurisprudence, which, whether regarded as the parent or offspring of free institutions, has preserved, against all attacks and under all vicissitudes, the rights and liberty of the individual man.

From the people, for whose safety and prosperity all laws should be made and enforced, the Grand Jurors are selected. No criminal, however flagrant, can be brought to trial or punishment until a Grand Jury in manner and form has presented an accusation against him.

There is, however, a more agreeable duty. It is to protect the innocent from the unjust accusations of malice and oppression. It is the business of the District Attorney in proper form to place before you the accusations of the Commonwealth. These are called "bills," or bills of indictment.

It is your duty to ascertain by competent testimony whether the facts therein contained be true or not. That they constitute in law a crime is not for you to judge, as that is the peculiar province of the Court. Nor would it be proper for you to consider the hardship of any particular case, or the severity or propriety of any particular law.

In considering such bills as the District Attorney may present, you will be guided alone by the evidence of the witnesses whose names are endorsed upon them. If the necessity arise for hearing witnesses not endorsed upon the bills, it is the duty of the District Attorney to apply to the Court for permission to add the names of the witnesses upon the bill, and upon cause being shown, the Court will allow this to be done. This is no mere technicality. It is the right of the citizen to know who it is that charges him with crime, and who the witnesses are to sustain the accusation.

Compel no man to vindicate himself at the bar of public justice unless you have faith in the integrity of his accusers, and are satisfied from the evidence that he has violated the law.

You cannot attach too much importance to the secrecy which should attend your deliberations. It will be not only a violation of your duty and your oaths, but will be a high misdemeanor and a great public wrong, for you to speak to any one save the District Attorney and the Court, of such matters as you may have in charge.

With corruption in the Grand Jury the whole stream of our jurisprudence becomes polluted. But when the fountain is pure it sends forth living waters to gladden and refresh the hearts of men. I am sure you will take a worthy, manly pride in an honest and intelligent discharge of your duties, and thereby deserve and receive the approbation of your fellow citizens, for whom you are called upon to act.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Monday, May 1, 1871.

Money continues abundant at all sources, and is in good demand for speculative purposes, but the regular business wants are very small and easily supplied out of the ample funds available at the banks and private sources. There is a steady increase in the supply of loanable capital, whilst the demand is apparently falling off, tending to further ease in the loan market. Rates continues stationary at 5@6 per cent. on call, and at 6@7 per cent. for good commercial paper.

Gold is excited and higher, ranging from 111¼@111⅝, closing at 111⅝. The May programme provides for the sale of only eight millions, tending to strengthen the market.

Government bonds are active and strong, the 62's, 64's, and 65's being quoted interest off.

Stock were dull but steady. Sales of City 6's at 102½; Reading Railroad was firm at about 54⅛, without sales. Pennsylvania was also firm at 64¼, but without sales. Camden and Amboy sold at 126@126¼; Minehill at 53⅝; Lehigh Valley at 61¼, and a small lot of Catawissa preferred at 48¾.

In Canals the only sales were of Lehigh at 35¼.

The balance of the list was quiet, with the exception of Hestonville, which was in vigorous demand at 21@21¼, with large sales.

—The Treasurer of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company announces that the stockholders have the privilege of subscribing for new stock of the company at par, in the proportion of one share for every six now held by them.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES,
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$100 City 6s, New	102¾	58 sh Leh V R	61¾
$1200 do. prior to '62	102¾	300 sh Leh N	35⅛
1 sh Minehill R.	53¾	41 sh Minehill	53¾
25 sh Cam & Am	126½	500 sh Hestonville	21
100 do	b30. 126¾	200 sh Read R	b5. 54⅝
100 do	126	200 do	b60. 54⅝
100 do	b30. 126¾	1 sh Penna R	56¾
115 do	126	50 sh N Cent	43

SECOND BOARD.

$1000 O C & A R bds	87	100 sh Penna R	b60. 64
$2000 Pa 6s, 3 se	109	100 do	b60. 64⅛
$2600 City 6s, New	102¾	200 sh Read	55
300 sh O C & A R	53⅜	200 do	b30. 55⅛
100 do	b60. 53⅜	8 sh Cata Prf	47¾
12 sh Leh Val R	61½		

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 117@117¼; do. 1862, 110¼@111; do. 1864, 110¼@111; do. 1865, 110¾@111; do. 1865, new, 113@113¼; do. 1867, do. 113¼@113¾; do. 1868, do. 113¾@113¾; 10-40s, 109¾@109¾. U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 115¾@115¾; Gold, 111¼@111¾; Silver, 106¾@108; Union Pacific Railroad 1st Mort. Bonds, 89¾@90; Central Pacific Railroad, 106½@100¾; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 81¾@81¾.

NARR & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	110¾	11·07 A. M.	110¾
10·03 "	110¾	11·16 "	110¾
10·29 "	110¾	11·20 "	110¾
10·30 "	110¾	11·50 "	110¾
10·32 "	110¾	11·47 "	110¾

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, May 1.—The Flour market is without improvement, the demand being limited to the wants of the home consumers, whose purchases foot up 500 or 600 barrels, including superfine at $5·25@5·50; extras at $5·75@6; Wisconsin extra family at $7; Minnesota do. do. at $7@7·25; Pennsylvania do. do. at $6 50@7; Indiana and Ohio do do. at $7·25@7·75; and fancy brands at $8@9, as in quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at $5·50@5·62½. In Corn Meal nothing doing

The Wheat market is exceedingly flat and prices have a downward tendency. Sales of 400 bushels Ohio red at $1·55; 1000 bushels Indiana at $1·60; 400 bushels Pennsylvania red at $1·41; and 400 bushels Western amber at $1·60. Rye is firm at $1·10@1·15 for Pennsylvania. Corn is held with much confidence; sales of yellow at 76c., and 5000 bushels Western mixed at 74@75c. Oats are in fair request, and 3000 bushels Pennsylvania and Western sold at 64@65c. In Barley and Malt no sales were reported.

Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $30 per ton.

Seeds—Clover seed meets with a limited inquiry at 7¼@8¾c. per lb. Timothy is nominal. Flaxseed sells at $2·05@2·10.

Whisky is scarce and commands 93c. for Western iron-bound.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, May 1.—The market for Beef Cattle was again dull to-day, and on choice grades we reduce our quotations. Sales of choice at 8@8¼c., fair to good at 6¾@7¾, and common at 4@6c. per lb. gross Receipts 2000 head. The following are the particulars of the sales:—

Head,
45 John McArdle, Western, 7@8¼.
83 Owen Smith, Western, 7¼@8¼.
40 R. Maynes, Western, 7¼@8.
76 A. Christy, Western, 7@8¼.
18 Jas. Christy, Western, 7¼@8.
30 Dengler & McCleese, Lancaster, co., 7½@7¾.
65 P. McFillen, Western, 7¼@8¼.
17 B. F. McFillen, Lancaster co., 7¼@7¾.
100 Jas. McFillen, Jr., Western, 7¼@8¼.
70 Ph. Hathaway, Lancaster co., 7@8.
75 James S. Kirk, Lancaster co., 7¼@8¼.
50 E. S. McFillen, Western, 7½@8¼.
100 Mooney, Miller & Co., Western, 7¼@8¼.
170 Martin, Fuller & Co., Western, 7@8.
130 M. Ullman, Western, 7@8.
63 D. Smyth & Bro., Western, 7@8¼.
72 D. Smyth, Western, 7¼@7¾.
72 Mooney & Bro., Western, 7@8¼.
70 Gus. Schamberg, Western, 7¼@8.
29 H. Chain, Pennsylvania, 7¼@7¾.
25 H. Chain, Jr., Western, 5¾@7½.
55 L. Frank, Western, 6½@8.
20 H. Blum, Chester co., 7¾.
40 J. Elcorn, Pennsylvania, 7@8.
88 Hope & Levi, Western and Virginia, 7¼@8.

Cows and Calves were dull, and the offerings, though light, were in excess of the demand; we quote at $45@70. Receipts, 150 head.

The inquiry for Sheep has subsided somewhat, but prices are without change. Sales of woolled at 7½@8½c. and clipped at 5@6½c. ₩ lb., gross and stock, 1500 $2 ₩ head.

Hogs were quite active in the early part of the week at $9@9·75 for corn-fed, but towards the close prices declined under the influence of liberal arrivals; we quote at $8·25@9, and slop at $7@8. Receipts, 3598 head.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....MAY

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

8 A. M.....63 | 11 A. M.....69 | 2 P. M.....72

SUN RISES.....5·0 MOON SETS.....3·28
SUN SETS.....6·54 HIGH WATER.....11·17

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Str Beverly, Pierce, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Bark Alice Roy, Douglas, Bremen, L. Westergaar & Co.
Brig Riffeman, Lobb, Buyout, do.
Tug Thomas Jefferson, Allen, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
☞ Brig C. V. Williams, for Sagua, was cleared on Saturday by Messrs. Isaac Hough & Morris—not as before reported.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

LIFE INSURANCE—THE KNICKERBOCKER COMPANY.

From the N. Y. Standard.

No stronger proof of the necessity for the series of articles upon life insurance which we are publishing could have been furnished than the manner in which the affairs of the Knickerbocker Company have been discussed by the newspapers. Stripped of all exaggerations, the facts seem to us to be about as follows:—

This company had the misfortune to have in its employ local agents who involved their principals in a large number of bad risks—persons of feeble constitution, bad character, or intemperate habits. An investigation into the company's affairs, which was begun some months ago by the Superintendent of the Insurance Department, has been rigidly prosecuted, and, we understand, resulted in a report highly favorable to the company. Meanwhile, however, a large number of policyholders, perhaps influenced by an instinct of caution, perhaps by the misrepresentations of the agents of rival companies, perhaps by misunderstanding, withheld their usual payments of premiums when they fell due, and thereby allowed their policies to lapse. The company was thus given its option to reassume the risks, or decline such as were unsound; and, according to our notion, acted wisely in making a discrimination. We do not see how in justice to the great body of policy-holders, to whom they stood in the relation of trustees, the directors could have done otherwise. The funds of a life insurance company are the accumulations of premiums paid into the common treasury by the whole body of the insured, together with the compound interest earned by their investment. The directors of the company are trustees of this fund, and it is their bounden duty not merely to pay losses as they occur, but, also, to see that no unhealthy insurers are admitted to participate in the benefits of the common fund, and thus injure the interests of the others. In pursuance of this duty, they, in the first place, subject each applicant to careful medical scrutiny, and then frame their contract with him in such a way that it shall be fair for both parties—the company and the insured. He gets a fair equivalent for his money, and binds the company to the rigid fulfilment of the obligations it assumes, while the company expects him to faithfully execute his part of the contract. The truth is that people act in this matter as they do in most other business transactions—they keep a sharp look out for what is to come to them in a bargain, and get as lightly as possible over the part they have to perfom. In other words, people make their bargains to favor themselves when they can. When the Knickerbocker Company found itself and its patrons led, through misrepresentations on the part of applicants, into taking a number of bad risks, the only thing it could do was to face the music and pay such losses as might occur, but if, through violation of contract, any of these unhealthy policy-holders should offer it an advantage, to avail itself of it. This they have done, and every honest policyholder ought to support them in their action. Some persons seem to regard a life-insurance company as an elsemosynary institution, whose duty it is to pay out something for their personal benefit, without requiring anything in return, and the ignorance displayed by a good many journalists in discussing these matters goes far towards strengthening such a preposterous idea. The sooner the public understands that life insurance is simply a plan by which certain men, acting as trustees of a sum of money, and investing and reinvesting it, finally realize enough by the time the payer of this money dies to be enabled to hand over to his heirs the amount which has accumulated, the better. The plan is beneficent in the highest degree, of incalculable benefit to widows and orphans, perfectly legitimate, and in the hands of honest trustees, who are at the same time economical, wise business men, perfectly safe. It has been in operation more than a century, and despite all past imperfections, mistakes, and failures, is more flourishing to-day, and in the enjoyment of greater public confidence, than ever before. Any company in the world which would have done otherwise than the Knickerbocker has, ought to have its doors closed instantly, and its assets taken under the protection of the State.

DRINKING AMONG BUSINESS MEN.

From the N. Y. Times.

The London journal which lately made an onslaught on drinking among ladies now makes a similar charge, with increased emphasis, upon the business community It declares that the use of spirituous liquors among merchants, bankers, and brokers has increased of late in the most alarming manner. "The American bar system," it informs us, "which in New York and elsewhere has been carried to a height at which, through being so flagrantly scandalous and intolerable, it has almost begun to cure itself, has, unfortunately, taken root in London." "Secret drinking" among the mercantile classes "is free and uncontrolled;" and "the potations of city men are terribly on the increase." The reasons for this are several and manifest. One, it appears, is the telegraph. Formerly there was an interval between sending his letters and getting replies, when a man of business could meditate calmly on his affairs. Now all things are decided off-hand, and consequently there is kept up a constant fever of excitement. Hence, nervous exhaustion ensues, and stimulants are resorted to. Another reason for excess is that business men, instead of living over their counting-houses or shops, as was once the custom, now almost invariably live several miles away. Most of them come to the city by rail, which works ill in various ways. In the first place, there is a constant anxiety about missing the train, so that nervous fatigue begins with the day. The journey by rail is pronounced unfavorable to digestion, and, according to some medical men, if taken every day, is injurious to the brain as well as the stomach and nerves. Besides these disturbing agencies, "overwork," the "strain of business," and the "anxieties of speculation," are set down as originating and nourishing those physical and mental conditions that lead men to seek the consolations of alcohol, and ultimately to become slaves to its fascinating influence.

There is no doubt some truth in all this, although it is hardly truth of the sort that warrants the air of discovery with which the *Saturday Review* announces it. Deplorable and extensive as is the habit of drinking in our own business community, we believe it has grown to be as bad, or perhaps even worse, in London. If it is worse there, the reason is clear. Most Americans who drink *before* dinner do not drink *at* or after dinner, but the Englishmen who drink before dinner are pretty certain to do the other as well. There cannot be a question that it is safer and healthier, if men must drink at all, to drink at or after dinner than before it. It is equally certain, however, that those who do only one of the two are better off than those who do both. Thus, the city man of London, who not only takes "nips" and "pegs" throughout the morning, but swallows a great quantity of wine with his dinner, is at a disadvantage compared with his New York brother, who confines himself to the former set of stimulants. With both classes, the growing habit of concentrating the entire business of the day into a small fraction of it is, no doubt, prejudicial. Early-closing movements are salutary in respect of saving the physical rather than the mental powers, just as are the organizations for shortening the hours of labor in still humbler social strata. But with men who do their entire day's work with their heads, the more deliberately it is done the better. Generally speaking, a given set of brains can only healthily secrete a given amount of thought in a stated time. If you habitually overwork the mind, or, so to speak, over-focalize its energies, you induce disease. It is plain that many men who do not care a straw for the exaltation of drink, or for its good fellowship, or for its flavor, resort to it to "sustain" themselves while habitually subjecting their powers to excessive strain. The competitions of business are in this way sapping and ruining many noble lives. And men of the world well know how numerous are the cases of sudden death in our business community—cases imputed to "heart disease," "paralysis," and the like, that are really the result of drinking, secret or other, which has been resorted to for the sake of keeping up strength in the unremitting and arduous battle of life.

Equally well do men of the world know how much easier it is to point out these evils than to correct them, to suggest remedies than to enforce their application. The dangerous theory that alcoholic stimulus can be better borne by brains that are actively and perpetually at work—if, indeed, such stimulus is not positively beneficial to such brains—has been much disseminated of late, and is undoubtedly very mischievous. Perhaps the temperance movement went too far, and, like all excess, is now followed by reaction; but whatever the influence or importance of this, it is certain that drinking in business circles, if less alarming among us than it was three years ago, is still practised upon a scale of deplorable magnitude, and that the evil calls for serious efforts to restrain and extirpate it. It is a favorite theory with many that palliatives are of doubtful service, and ought not to be recommended. With such thinkers, total abstinence is the only proper cure. We, however, venture to think that the application of more moderate treatment may sometimes be not unproductive of good. If, for example, business men were to cultivate and encourage the habit of refusing to take anything whatever of an intoxicating character before dinner—supposing the dinner hour to be 6 o'clock or later—it cannot be doubted an important reform might be effected. The adoption of this suggestion, we are persuaded, would bring benefits which more sweeping and less practicable remedies might altogether fail to assure.

THE GREAT DFMOCRATIC DIFFICULTY.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The great difficulty which faces the Democracy of the nation is that of harmonizing the Northern and Southern wings of the party on the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments. Leading Southern Democratic journals keep up the cry that upon these issues their Northern brethren must face the music. The Mobile *Register*, for example, says that while the thirteenth amendment (which abolished and prohibited slavery) is all right, the reconstruction amendments—the fourteenth, declaring all persons born or naturalized in the United States citizens thereof, and entitled to equal civil rights, and repudiating the Rebel war debt, and declaring sacred the Union war debt, and the fifteenth amendment, establishing negro suffrage, stand upon another footing. The Southern Democracy will not recognize them; but what do the Southern Democracy demand? "Nothing more," says our Mobile Democratic contemporary, "than the national Democracy has already conceded in the New York Convention of 1868, when, in its platform, it declared these reconstruction measures 'unconstitutional, revolutionary, null and void.'" This is all; but this they do and will demand.

Here, then, is the great Democratic difficulty; and from General Grant's course on the Ku-klux queston it is evident that he intends to force the fight upon these two amendments, so obnoxious to the Democracy of the South and never recognized by the Democracy of the North. A late interviewer says that Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, Vice-President of the 'so-called Confederate States," pronounces the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments "gross usurpations of power, passed by force and fraud." But a Northern Democratic organ, the New York *World*, proposes a Democratic compromise upon this difficulty, viz.:—That the Democracy of the nation consent to the recognition of these amendments until we have a judgment upon them from the Supreme Court. Now if these amendments can be carried into the Supreme Court we can understand how they can be there upset when the opportunity offers by the simple process of reconstructing the court itself. How is this?

In the Constitution the methods of adopting amendments thereto are laid down, but the method of the proclamation of the ratification is left to Congress. So by the law of 1818 on the subject the Secretary of State is empowered to make the proclamation, and under this law the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth amendments have been declared ratified and "valid, to all intents and purposes," as parts of the Constitution. The thing is fixed by the voucher of the Secretary of State; and to the Supreme Court, as to the rest of us, it is the "supreme law of the land." Like the recognition of a State, these amendments are beyond the reach of the Supreme Court. If the question of the creation of the new State of West Virginia had been within the jurisdiction of the Court, it is morally certain that the processes by which that State was created would have been declared irregular and void; but Chief Justice Taney had declared in the Rhode Island Dorr case the authority of Congress in the matter complete and conclusive. Equally so is the voucher of the Secretary of State, whose intelligence and good faith are not questioned touching the ratification of a constitutional amendment. It can, after his proclamation, be upset only by another amendment, adopted in a regular way.

The Supreme Court dodge, then, proposed as a compromise to the Southern Democracy, will not do. The Northern Democracy must persuade their Southern brethren to acquiesce in the amendments in question, or go over to them in the repudiation of said amendments, or prepare for a sectional split upon them. It is clear that General Grant intends to force the fight upon this subject. It is equally clear that if the Southern Democracy will only consent to fixed facts he may be flanked in 1872; but will those leading Southern fire-eaters consent? That is the question and there is the difficulty.

THE INEXTINGUISHABLE VITALITY OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

From the N. Y. World.

If one had easy access to the files of prominent Republican journals for the years 1863-4-5, he might compile from them a curious body of extracts, illustrating the vanity of political prophecies. It was said and re-echoed, with endless repetition and every variety of phraseology, that the Democratic party was a dog that had had its day. There was no paper which so constantly rang the changes upon this text as the New York *Times*, then a journal of much consideration, which had not yet sunk into the empty brawler and common scold it has become since Mr. Raymond's lamented death. That journal, now branded as a reckless libeller by its Republican contemporaries, was then respectable, and it was possible to notice what appeared in its columns without a descent from the decencies and courtesies of journalism. At present, there is no person connected with it who has any recognized position, or possesses the slightest social or political consideration. It is a mere conduit for the ignoble spleen of writers who are under social ostracism. It is not the *Times* of to-day, but the *Times* edited by Mr. Raymond, whose opinions we think it worth while to notice. That journal, four or five years ago, declared a hundred times over that the Democratic party was dead, and that its corpse remained too long above ground without the rites of sepulture. The party had ruined itself by its course during the war. The public sentiment of the country repudiated it. It had no possible future. Such was the opinion of Mr. Raymond.

Most of the eminent Republican journalists agreed with him, and among others Mr. Thurlow Weed, who, although he had ceased to be the editor of the Albany *Journal*, was much addicted to publishing letters. That astute politician compared the Democratic party to the Hartford Convention Federalists, and asserted that it must inevitably meet a like fate. The parallel struck the Republican fancy, and was echoed by several hundred journals. They pretty unanimously agreed that the Democratic party had killed itself by its course during the war, and that the burial of its defunct carcass had been too long delayed. We are sorry that we have not at hand facilities for compiling eight or ten columns of extracts affirming this view.

Time has passed on; the years have pursued their ceaseless course; but, unfortunately for the credit of the prophets, their predictions have not been fulfilled. The corpse has stepped out of its coffin, and made such a display of muscle and vigor that the grave-diggers have more use for swords than spades. The Democratic party is relatively stronger now than it has been at any period since 1856. Instead of being repudiated and scorned, like the Hartford Convention Federalists, it is courted and caressed by many of its former opponents. A majority of the surviving members of President Lincoln's Cabinet, who were in office when Messrs. Raymond and Weed's predictions were so confidently and complacently uttered, look with more favor to-day upon the Democratic than the Republican party. Secretary Chase was willing three years ago to be the Democratic candidate for President. Postmaster-General Blair, together with his father and brother, all earnest Republicans when the Democratic party was pronounced a corpse, are among the foremost in our ranks. If Secretary Welles is not a Democrat, he is surely no Republican; we dare say he voted for Governor English in the late Connecticut election. Secretary Seward long ago ceased to be a Republican leader. Andrew Johnson returned to the Democratic fold almost as soon as he became President. If that able statesman, Charles Francis Adams, is still a Republican, nobody in that party trusts him. General Grant ignores him as completely as he ignores Andrew Johnson. John Quincy Adams, a Republican when the Democratic party was proclaimed dead, has since been twice the Democratic candidate for Governor of Massachusetts. David A. Wells, a zealous Republican in those days, holds an appointment under the Democratic Governor of New York. Those eminent Republicans, Gratz Brown and Carl Schurz, made a coalition with the Democratic party in Missouri. John A. Logan, Lyman Trumbull, Governor Alcorn, and Governor Geary, would prefer a liberal Democratic President to the re-election of General Grant, and at least one of the four would be willing to be the Democratic candidate himself. Now it is evident that a party which has, within the last three or four years, made so many proselytes, was prematurely consigned to the tomb.

Nor is it among statesmen alone that the Democratic party has gained accessions from the ranks of its opponents. The crests of the waves merely show in what direction the body of waters is moving. We can point to one perfectly conclusive proof that the Democratic party is altogether stronger among the mass of the people than it was three or four years ago. The conclusive proof is this—that the large accession of colored voters since the adoption of fifteenth amendment has not enabled the Republican party to hold its own. It is weaker than it was before it received its hosts of black reinforcements. Of course, then, there has been a stampede of white voters which the negro vote does not suffice to balance. There is not a Republican politician in the country who believes that if suffrage were withdrawn from the negroes, and our elections were again to be controlled by the same body of voters as in 1868, there would be any possibility of electing a Republican President in 1872. Surely, then, the Republican party has greatly declined in strength among the mass of intelligent white citizens.

We do not care at present to go at any length into the reasons why the predicted death of the Democratic party has been so signally falsified by the progress of events. The sober second thought of the people incorses the course of the Democratic party even during the war. There is nobody who now believes that the contest was shortened a single day by those outrages upon liberty and flagrant violations of the Constitution, arbitrary arrests, and suspension of the habeas corpus. Most thoughtful men will concede that the paper legal-tender was a curse, which swelled the volume of the national debt in proportion to the inflation of the currency, besides deranging and debauching the business of the country. The reconstruction measures have not benefited the South, General Grant himself being the judge. Compare his report to President Johnson in the winter of 1866 with his recent South Carolina proclamation and his urgency for the Ku-klux bill, and observe how, according to his own testimony, the condition of the South has deteriorated under the reconstruction experiment.

Whatever may be the causes, nobody can dispute the fact that the Democratic party is a great deal stronger at present than it was four or five years ago when all the Republican journals were employed in erecting its tombstone and engraving its epitaph. None of them talk of coffins and tombstones now. The likening of the party to the Hartford Convention Federalists was long ago dropped. Morton, Grant, and Colfax have opened the Presidential campaign a full year in advance of the usual time, because they fear the growing strength of the Democracy, and they resort to wholesale defamation and calumny because they know they would be beaten on a truthful presentation of the real issues. The *Tribune* has again and again predicted that the election of next year will be one of the most strenuous and hotly contested in our political history. Surely the Republicans have ceased to believe that in coming into the field against the Democracy they are fighting a corpse. They will find in the event that they have more than their match.

ABRIDGING FREE SPEECH.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

There is now in the hands of the Governor, awaiting his signature, a bill amending and adding to the code. One of these amendments is a blow at the right of free speech, which should incite the indignation of every man who wishes to retain at least the right to criticise those proceedings of the courts which are constantly depriving citizens of their property. The amendment in question is an addition to the code which provides that courts of record shall have the power which courts had at common law, to punish as for contempts. Those acts or words which were contempts at common law are declared to be contempts of court now. The proceedings to punish shall be conducted "in such manner as the court shall direct," and the punishment—which may be by fine or imprisonment, or both—shall be "in the discretion of the court." All inconsistent laws are repealed.

The object of this is very apparent. At common law the rules in regard to contempts of court were very severe. As the liberty of the press and freedom of speech extended, statutes were passed restricting the power of punishing for contempt to certain acts, and within certain defined limits, which insured the decorum and good order of courts, but left to the citizen the right of free criticism. And the maximum punishment which could be inflicted in a contempt proceeding was a fine of $250 and 30 days' imprisonment. All these restrictions and limitations are now to be swept away. This amendment is designed to prevent the press and the public from speaking of the proceedings of certain judges. It is an attempt to choke off all protest against judicial outrages, by giving the absolutely uncontrolled power to any judge to fine and imprison. Twenty years' imprisonment and a fine of $100,000 may be legally inflicted. We are to be brought back to the stern rules of the middle ages, when, for instance, it was a contempt of court for a party to a cause, "upon a writ being served, to speak with contempt before he knows the contents of the writ, or from what court it issues." When an *ex parte* receiver comes to seize his prey, one who speaks with indignation of the process which is to deprive him of his property may be imprisoned and fined at the discretion of the court. We call public attention to this bill before the Governor signs it, though perhaps it might be well to let it take its course. Any attempt to enforce this outrage against freedom of speech may at last arouse a patient community which has rested quietly under so many wrongs.

Among the other provisions of the amendments are the following:—Allowing the Supreme Court to remove to itself any cause pending or to be brought in the Court of Common Pleas or the Superior Court—applying this to "motions heretofore made;" allowing foreclosure suits and partition suits to be brought in this district only in the Supreme Court; practically taking away the right to obtain a discovery of the books and papers of a corporation; requiring all actions against corporations to be brought in the district where the principal office of the company is situated. These last provisions are for the benefit of the Erie Railroad Company. They are to apply to all actions and proceedings now pending. If we had any other Governor than the one who signed the Erie Directory bill, the veto power would enable us to contemplate such legislative enormities with a composure not now attainable.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE — CONCENTRATED ELECTRICITY.

This wonderful medicine cures all Diseases and Pain, including RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, ST. VITUS' DANCE, CHILLS AND FEVER, by electrifying and strengthening the entire Nervous System, restoring the insensible perspiration, and at once giving new life and vigor to the whole frame. ONE TEASPOONFUL WILL CURE THE WORST HEADACHE IN A FEW MINUTES.

NEW YORK, March 1, 1870.

Having seen the wonderful curative effects of WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE in cases of approaching Paralysis, severe Neuralgia, Debility, and other nervous diseases, I most heartily recommend its use as a most valuable medicine. Yours truly,
S. M. MALLORY, M. D.,
No. 481 Fourth avenue,
4 19 wsmtf 2p Corner Thirty-second street.

WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts.,
IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PURE RYE WHISKIES,
IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 23§

FURNITURE.

JOSEPH H CAMPION (late Moore & Campion), WILLIAM SMITH, RICHARD R. CAMPION.
SMITH & CAMPION,
Manufacturers of
FINE FURNITURE, UPHOLSTERINGS, AND INTERIOR HOUSE DECORATIONS,
No. 249 SOUTH THIRD Street,
Manufactory, Nos. 215 and 217 LEVANT Street,
Philadelphia. 2§4

"THE ST. CLOUD."
This new elegant and commodious first-class Hotel, on ARCH Street, above SEVENTH,
Now open.
Terms, $3 per day.
4 1 3m G. W. MULLIN & BRO., Proprietors.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 36 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 37 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE,
An Elegant Residence,
WITH STABLE,
AT CHESNUT HILL.
Desirable location, a few minutes' walk from depot
D. T. PRATT,
3 24 2m No. 108 South FOURTH Street.

FOR SALE.
"SPRING LAKE."
An elegant country seat at Chesnut Hill, Philadelphia, ten minutes walk from depot, and five hundred yards from Fairmount Park; lawn of nearly nine acres, adorned with choice shrubbery, evergreen, fruit and shade trees. A most healthy location, views for 40 miles over a rich country, modern pointed stone house, gas, water, etc., coach, ice, and spring houses, never failing spring of purest water (LAKE FOR BOATING), all stocked with mountain trout, carp, etc., beautiful cascade, with succession of rapids through the meadow.
Apply to J. R. PRICE, on the premises. 4 25

FOR SALE,
HANDSOME RESIDENCE,
WEST PHILADELPHIA.
No. 3248 CHESNUT Street (Marble Terrace),
THREE-STORY, WITH MANSARD ROOF, AND THREE-STORY DOUBLE BACK BUILDINGS.
Sixteen rooms, all modern conveniences, gas, bath hot and cold water.
Lot 18 feet front and 120 feet 2 inches deep to a back street.
Immediate possession. Terms to suit purchaser,
M. D. LIVENSETTER,
4 18 No. 129 South FOURTH Street.

SALE OF THE ATSION ESTATE.
ABOUT 28,000 ACRES OF LAND, TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, AT THE WEST JERSEY HOTEL, CAMDEN, N. J., ON MAY 6, 1871, AT 1 O'CLOCK, P. M.
TO SPECULATORS IN LAND, PROJECTORS OF TOWNS AND CAPITALISTS GENERALLY, A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTMENT IS PRESENTED!!
A FARM of about 700 acres, with extensive improvements, is included.
SEVERAL MILLS and additional mill and manufacturing sites are on the property.
RAILROADS traverse the entire length of the tract.
ATSION STATION is the point of junction of two railroads.
TOWNS and SETTLEMENTS may be favorably located.
THE CEDAR TIMBER is of considerable value.
CRANBERRIES, GRAPES, SWEET POTATOES HOPS, etc., can be very successfully cultivated.
GOOD TITLE will be made to the purchaser.
SEND FOR A PAMPHLET containing particulars, and apply personally, or by mail, to
GEORGE M. DALLAS, Assignee,
3 24 3t§ No. 222 S. FOURTH St., Philadelphia.

FOR SALE—GERMANTOWN, SHOEmaker's Lane, adjoining Residences of Messrs. Cabeen, Morgan, Clements,
POINTED STONE DWELLING,
large lot, 100 by 300; well shaded, old trees, etc. Immediate possession. H. C. THOMPSON,
No. 226 W. WASHINGTON SQUARE,
Or, J. M. GUMMEY & SONS,
4 26 6t* No. 733 WALNUT Street.

FOR SALE LOW, AT CHESNUT Hill, an unusually attractive and complete Country Seat, five minutes' walk from Chesnut Hill Depot; six acres of beautiful grounds, fruit, shade, stables, grapery, green-house, fish-pond, etc. Modern pointed stone residence, 13 rooms; fine views. RICHARDSON & JANNEY, No. 206 S. FOURTH Street. 4 27 thstu2w*

NINETY-THREE ACRES FARM—FOR sale or exchange for city property, or good merchandise, situated in Richland township, Bucks county. R. J. DOBBINS,
4 27 12t Ledger Building.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME BROWN-STONE RESIDENCE, with side yard, BROAD and MASTER Streets. Lot 50 by 200 feet deep to Carlisle street. R. J. DOBBINS,
4 27 12t Ledger Building.

FOR SALE—NEAT THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLING, with side yard, No. 1413 N. EIGHTEENTH Street, or will be exchanged.
R. J. DOBBINS,
4 27 12t Ledger Building.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—ELEGANTLY located COTTAGE, at CAPE MAY, furnished throughout. R. J. DOBBINS,
4 27 12t Ledger Building.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT FOUR-STORY brown-stone RESIDENCE, No. 1917 CHESNUT Street, with side yard. Lot 44½ by 178 feet.
R. J. DOBBINS,
4 27 12t Ledger Building.*

COUNTRY-SEAT AND FARM FOR SALE, of 50 to 100 acres. Bristol pike, above the 7 mile stone, and near Tacony Station. Mansion-house and other dwellings to let. Apply on premises, or No. 610 LOCUST Street. 4 29 2t*

FOR SALE—MUST BE SOLD THIS WEEK, and a great bargain given. A desirable new dwelling on Walnut street, above Thirty-fourth. Apply at once to THOMAS ALLEN, No. 3938 CHESNUT Street, Real Estate Agent. 4 27 6t*

TO RENT.

CHESNUT STREET STORE
TO RENT,
No. 322,
APPLY ON THE PREMISES. 4 22 tf

FOR RENT,
STORE, No. 339 MARKET Street.
APPLY ON PREMISES.
4 22 tf J. B. ELLISON & SONS

SCHOOL LANE COUNTRY SEAT TO RENT.—Mansion House, furnished, will be let for the summer months; 16 rooms, besides 2 bath-rooms; ice house, grapery, green house, stables, kitchen garden, and 9 acres of land. All in complete order, 10 minutes of two railway stations.
PHILIP S. JUSTICE,
No. 14 N. FIFTH Street,
4 24 2t* Philadelphia.

COPYING PRESSES.
Just received, a Large Assortment of the Latest Styles COPYING PRESSES.
WM. M. CHRISTY,
Stationer and Printer,
No. 127 S. THIRD Street,
4 22 cod1 Opposite Girard Bank.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

Established in 1854.
WATCHES.
EVERGOING
STEM-WINDERS,
KEY-WINDERS,
QUARTER SECONDS,
MINUTE REPEATERS,
ETC. ETC. ETC.
C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
No. 608 CHESNUT STREET,
4 25 2m PHILADELPHIA.

GOLD MEDAL REGULATORS.
G. W. RUSSELL,
No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
Begs to call the attention of the trade and customers to the annexed letter:—
TRANSLATION.
"I take pleasure to announce that I have given to Mr. G. W. RUSSELL, of Philadelphia, the exclusive sale of all goods of my manufacture. He will be able to sell them at the very lowest prices.
"GUSTAV BECKER,
"First Manufacturer of Regulators,
"Freiburg, Germany.

PLUMBING, GAS FITTING, ETC.

PANCOAST & MAULE,
THIRD and PEAR Streets,
Plain and Galvanized
Wrought and Cast Iron Pipes
For Gas, Steam and Water.
FITTINGS, BRASS WORK, TOOLS,
BOILER TUBES.
STEAM HEATING
Pipe of all Sizes Cut and Fitted to Order
CARD.
Having sold HENRY B. PANCOAST and FRANCIS I. MAULE (gentlemen in our employ for several years past) the Stock, Goodwill and Fixtures of our RETAIL ESTABLISHMENT, located at the corner of THIRD and PEAR Streets, in this city, that branch of our business, together with that of HEATING and VENTILATING PUBLIC and PRIVATE BUILDINGS, both by STEAM and HOT WATER, in all its various systems, will be carried on under the firm name of PANCOAST & MAULE, at the old stand, and we recommend them to the trade and business public as being entirely competent to perform all work of that character.
MORRIS, TASKER & CO.
Philadelphia, Jan. 22, 1870.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

CLOTH HOUSE.
JAMES & HUBER.
No. 11 North SECOND Street,
Sign of the Golden Lamb,
Are now receiving a large and splendid assortment of new styles of
FANCY CASSIMERES
And standard makes of DOESKINS, CLOTHS and COATINGS, [3 23 mwf
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

GROCERIES, ETC.

LONDON BROWN STOUT AND SCOTCH ALE,
In glass and stone, by the cask or dozen.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

EDWARD PONTI & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF FOREIGN PRODUCE,
Wines, Oils, Fruits, Cigars,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
No. 904 WALNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWARD PONTI. [3 27§] JAMES W. HAVENS.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
In Divorce, December Term, 1869, No. 35.
ARTHUR H. WOODWARD vs. MELISSA T. WOODWARD.
To Melissa T. Woodward, the above-named respondent:—Please take notice that a rule has been entered in the above case, returnable SATURDAY, May 6th, A. D. 1871, at 11 o'clock A. M., to show cause why a divorce a vinculo matrimonii should not be granted. Personal service having failed on account of your absence.
JOHN C. BULLITT,
No. 32 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia,
4 20 thm2w Attorney for Libellant.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of THOMAS BRADY, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of CHARLES JUDGE and MICHAEL SULLIVAN, Executors of the last will and testament of THOMAS BRADY, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, May 9, 1871, at 12½ o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 217 South THIRD Street, in the city of Philadelphia.
J. HILL MARTIN,
4 28 fmw5t Auditor.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
March Term, 1871. No. 14. In Divorce.
WILLIAM HENRY STEEL vs. JOSEPHINE JANE STEEL.
To JOSEPHINE JANE STEEL, Respondent:—Please take notice that testimony will be taken in above entitled cause on behalf of the libellant on THURSDAY, May 11, 1871, at 3½ o'clock P. M., at my office, No. 626 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, Pa., before F. CARROLL BREWSTER, Jr., Esq., the examiner appointed by the Court to take and report the same. HENRY C. TERRY,
4 18 15t* Attorney for Libellant.

Philadelphia Hardware House.
LAWN MOWERS
IN GREAT VARIETY.
JAMES M. VANCE & CO.,
No. 211 MARKET STREET,
4 22 12trp PHILADELPHIA.

J. T. EASTON. M'MAHON.
EASTON & McMAHON,
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York,
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia,
No. 45 W. PRATT STREET, Baltimore.
We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—John Hutzel was stabbed in the arm by Robert Graham, at Front and Green streets, yesterday afternoon. The wound is serious and amputation may be found necessary. The assailant is in jail.

—William Price beat the constable and collector of the militia tax of the Twenty-eighth ward, for which he has been held in bail.

—It is proposed to raise an endowment fund of $50,000, whose interest is to be applied to the support of St. Andrew's Protestant Episcopal Church. This action is deemed necessary consequent upon the loss of contributing members of the church, on account of the westward tendency of the population of the city.

—Thomas Keenan, proprietor of the thieves' nest No. 618 Barclay street, was held, by Alderman Kerr, in $2300 bail, for non-payment of liquor license, keeping a disorderly house, and receiving stolen goods.

—John Sweeny has been held in bail by Alderman Kerr for robbing the neck-tie establishment of H. W. Burry & Co., No. 301 Market street.

—The corner-stone of the Moravian church at Harrowgate was finally laid yesterday.

—A crazy man who had been picked up at Eighth and Fitzwater streets yesterday, attempted to strangle himself in the station-house at Eighth and South streets.

Foreign Affairs.

—Difficulties have arisen in the Peace Congress at Brussels.

—People are fleeing from Paris at the rate of two thousand a day.

—The cable reports the death of Thalberg, the celebrated pianist.

—The workmen of Paris on Saturday issued a revolutionary address.

—More prisoners released by the Germans have just arrived in France.

—The imprisoned Archbishop of Paris is reported to have been released.

—The wounded soldiers of the late war as well as civilians have been impressed in Paris.

—Fort d'Issy has been abandoned, the garrison becoming panic-stricken and mutinous.

—M. Thiers is charged with using Prussian weapons of warfare against the insurgents.

—The soldiers of the Versailles army are accused in Paris of shooting some of their prisoners.

—The lower house of the Austrian Reichsrath has ratified the naturalization treaty with the United States.

—On Saturday a Masonic procession half a mile long planted their banners on the ramparts of Paris under a heavy fire.

—Throughout all of Friday and Saturday the forts south of Paris were vigorously bombarded, and the Nationals prepared to abandon them.

—The troops of the Commune are represented to be only twenty-five thousand in number and rapidly falling off, owing to the murderous fire of the enemy's guns.

—The Napoleonists consider that the Versailles Assembly does not represent the popular will, and that when the present strife is ended it will be necessary to consult the people anew on the question of government.

Domestic Affairs.

—The threatened strike of the Boston bakers will not occur.

—Track-laying on the Southern Pacific Railroad has commenced.

—The Magdalena Bay colonists are reported to be in a suffering condition.

—The Cincinnati *Times* made its last appearance on Saturday, having been merged into the *Chronicle* of that city.

—John Donovan, his wife, and child were suffocated on Saturday by coal gas, at their residence in Albany, N. Y.

—Several breaches are reported to have occurred in the Erie Canal within the past few days, which will require several weeks to repair.

—A determined warfare has commenced against the hostile indians of Arizona, who have recently committed many gross depredations.

—The Indians in the West, generally, give indications of causing trouble shortly, they complaining that their annuities are withheld from them.

—Hon. Sharon Tyndale, late Secretary of State of Illinois, was murdered at Springfield on Saturday morning, while on his way to the railroad station.

—A strike has commenced at the McKay Locomotive Works, at Jersey City, some of the employes not having received any wages since January.

—The Board of Health regulations in St. Louis, for the supply of pure milk, has caused a storm of indignation to burst forth from the dairymen of that city.

—The decision expected to be made to-day by the United States Supreme Court, sustaining the validity of gold contracts, will probably not be delivered until next October.

—Commissioner Pleasonton has just written a letter to Supervisor Dutcher, of New York, saying that persons whose incomes are less than $2000 per year are not required to make returns, nor is there any authority of law for assessors or assistant assessors to call for such returns.

THE ROUGE REVOLT.

The Field of Operations at Paris.

Paris (April 11) Cor. of the London Daily News.

To make oneself master of the entire military arrangements on both sides, it would be necessary to have free transit along and outside the enceinte of Paris, and also along the front of the positions of the regular troops; but without this it is possible to form a tolerably adequate conception of the arrangement of the forces by first wandering about within Paris as far west as possible, observing both what can be seen within the enceinte and what can be made out on the surrounding country from Courbevoie on the northwest to Chatillon on the southwest, and by then leaving Paris and going to and fro among the neighboring towns and villages on the west side, from Argenteuil, through Bezons, Nanterre, and St. Germain, to Versailles, and from that to St. Cloud, Sevres, and the Plateau de Chatillon. The front of MacMahon's line on the southwest is at Meudon, Clamart, and Chatillon; in or before these villages there is generally fighting going on, the direction of which can be made out from within Paris. By going along the road at the back of them from Versailles, along the Plateau de Chatillon, you get a good view of a part of MacMahon's forces which are camped along this road. Versailles itself is full of troops; their tents are ranged along the great avenues and in the park; the great buildings are the military centres, and the town is as much the headquarters of the French army as the seat of the French Parliament.

The line of conflict, then, is the whole west side of Paris. This line has been determined by three conditions:—First, the happy accident that Valerien is in the hands of the Assembly, while all the other forts are in the hands of the National Guard; second, the Prussian occupation of Fort St. Denis and the neighboring country; third, the fact of Versailles being the seat of government. It appears to be the tendency of the line of fighting to extend itself at both ends. The limit on the north will be given by the boundary of Prussian occupation; on the south there will be no fixed limit, but it is not likely that either side will care to prolong their line in any great force beyond the Seine, unless MacMahon gathers a sufficiently large army to blockade the whole of the circuit of Paris except the Prussian quarter. Though the offensive is, in fact, with MacMahon, this cannot be said without some reservation. The insurgents have quite lately renewed their attack on the Redoute of Chatillon, and the Government is obviously not free from anxiety as to the northern district between St. Germain and Asnieres. It would hardly be possible, however, for the insurgents to attack so far north as to be out of the range of Mont Valerien, without trespassing on Prussian domain; and their failure to carry Chatillon, which would give them the road to Versailles, is not likely to be redeemed now that new troops are coming in to defend it. Thus, on the whole, we may conceive of MacMahon's front line as acting along the west side of the Seine from Asnieres to Sevres, and from Sevres eastward along the face of the hills as far as Chatillon, or further. The insurgents are attempting to hold Asnieres or the Seine; they have lost Neuilly, and have fallen back from the Seine to the enceinte, on the south they hold Forts d'Issy and Vanvres, between the enceinte and MacMahon's line of hills.

It is very interesting to compare the present outer and inner lines with the outer and inner lines in the Prussian investiture. At Chatillon and along the hills west as far as Sevres, MacMahon's line is identical with the old Prussian line, and his guns are occasionally on their works; but whereas at Sevres the Prussian line turned westward to keep at a respectful distance from Valerien, MacMahon, having possession of Valerien, is able to continue his line straight along the Seine, throwing out reserves or reconnoitring parties among the villages on his rear, such as Nanterre and Bezons, in the direction of the old Prussian line. The remains of the great Prussian battery at Carrieres, now being brought down with the pickaxe by the owner of the ground, are an excellent point from which to survey the whole field of operations, and compare its points with those of the Prussian investiture. All this will be perfectly plain with any good map.

The difference between MacMahon's line and the old Prussian line corresponds with the difference of his object. The Prussians had to prevent food from entering Paris, and as long as they succeeded in this, nothing more was necessary. MacMahon cannot attempt this without the joint action of the Prussians, for it is stipulated in the preliminaries of peace that the Northern Railway is to be open. This railway must, in fact, be neutral in the struggle, and continue to supply Paris, unless the Prussians give up *pro tanto* their neutrality. It is hardly possible that MacMahon will allow food to enter Paris by the lines on the south and west.

TERRIFIC BOILER EXPLOSION.

One Man Killed and Two Severely Injured

The door of the vulcanizing boiler in the factory of Barrow, Clough, Breen & Co., manufacturers of india-rubber hose, at Nos. 531 and 533 West Twenty-fourth street, blew out last evening with a loud report, shattering the windows in the front of the building. The boiler was 13 feet long by five feet in diameter, with a door of cast iron 2½ inches thick at one end.

This boiler communicated with the main boiler by a supply pipe, and was placed in the northwest corner of the building, on iron piles. It was purchased six days ago. At 6½ P. M. yesterday steam was first admitted to the boiler, and the explosion occurred at 8¼ P. M.

The door of the boiler was blown outward in several pieces. One of these struck Henry Roan in the side, inflicting a ghastly wound. Two other laborers, Jeremiah Mullane and John Deming, were seriously cut by fragments of the door, the former on the head and the latter on the body. All the injured men were at once removed to the West Twentieth Street Police Station, and surgical aid summoned. Roan bled to death in a few minutes. Mullane's head was dressed and he was then removed to Bellevue Hospital. Deming's wound was also dressed and he was taken home.

The wife of Roan reached the station-house a few minutes before he breathed his last. He was still conscious, and recognized her. As she bent over him he said, "Kiss me before I go." She did so, and wept bitterly. The scene was a most affecting one, and moved to tears many of those who witnessed it.

The explosion is ascribed to a defect in the door of the boiler. Being of cast-iron, it is conjectured that there must have been a flaw near the centre. This would explain its breaking into so many pieces. The engineer says that the larger boiler at the time of the explosion was only carrying 60 pounds of steam, and he is allowed to carry considerably more than that. Exactly how much steam was in the smaller boiler he cannot say, but does not think there would naturally have been any greater pressure than in the main one. The matter will be investigated by the Coroner, and a number of experts will be summoned to give evidence in the case. It caused the utmost excitement in the vicinity. Large crowds congregated in and around the building, and for a time the loss of life was largely magnified, the most improbable rumors being circulated.—*N. Y. Tribune, Saturday.*

—Maine revels in "lobster caudy."

—A man who was at one time one of the ablest lawyers in Vermont died in the asylum at Brattleboro, on the 15th inst., from the effects of intemperance; or, as the resolutions adopted by his brethren of the bar charitably put it, frailties of a generous nature, to which he finally surrendered, led at last to a clouded intellect, and his death within the friendly walls of the Brattleboro Asylum.

—The Boston *Transcript* insists that "no lapse of time can rob Massachusetts of its double glory of furnishing the first martyr in two revolutions for 'liberty and the rights of mankind.'" Without wishing to detract at all from the Bay State's glory, may we be permitted to ask the *Transcript* how many of the members of the "Old Sixth," who were killed in Baltimore, were natives of Massachusetts?

MARBLE WORKS.

H. S. TARR & SON'S

MANUFACTORY OF

Carved and Ornamental Marble Work,

GREEN Street, above Seventh,

1 30 3m PHILADELPHIA.

MILLINERY.

MRS. R. DILLON

NOS. 328 AND 331 SOUTH STREET,

FANCY AND MOURNING MILLINERY, CRAPE VEILS.

Ladies' and Misses' Crape, Felt, Gimp, Hair, Satin, Silk, Straw and Velvets, Hats and Bonnets, French Flowers, Hat and Bonnet Frames, Crapes, Laces, Silks, Satins, Velvets, Ribbons, Sashes, Ornaments and all kinds of Millinery Goods.

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

NEW ROGERS GROUP,

"RIP VAN WINKLE."

NEW CHROMOS.

All Chromos sold at 25 per cent. below regular rates. All of Prang's, Hoover's, and all others.

Send for catalogue.

Looking-Glasses,

ALL NEW STYLES,

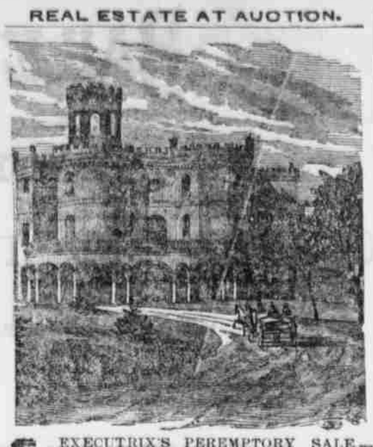
At the lowest prices. All of our own manufacture.

JAMES S. EARLE & SONS,

No. 816 CHESNUT STREET.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. rp§

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.



EXECUTRIX'S PEREMPTORY SALE.—Estate of Hanson Robinson, dec'd.—Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers.—Very Elegant Country Seat and Farm known as "Woolton Hall," Mansion, Farm, and Tenant Houses, 50 acres, Philadelphia and Wilmington Turnpike, Brandywine Hundred, New Castle county, Del., 3 squares from Bellevue Station, on the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad, half mile from the river Delaware, 3 miles from Wilmington, 9 miles from Chester, and 23 miles from Philadelphia. On Tuesday, May 16, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, without any reserve whatever, at the Philadelphia Exchange—

All that very elegant country-seat and farm, comprising 10 acres of land, situate on the westerly side of the Philadelphia and Wilmington turnpike and on two private roads, three rods, about 9 miles below Chester, 3 above Wilmington, 23 from Philadelphia, half mile of the river Delaware, and about 3 squares from Bellevue Station, on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad. The improvements are an elegant and spacious three-story stone mansion, main building 49 by 48 feet, extreme length 91 feet, and circular piazza and portico around three sides of it; constructed on the castellated style of architecture, being built in the most substantial manner throughout; has large hall in the centre, saloon parlor, conservatory, dining-room, library, kitchen, scullery, store and china room, and fire-proof safe on the first floor; 4 commodious chambers (each having a bath-room and marble-top stationary washstand, hot and cold water, water-closet) on the second floor; 4 chambers, 2 bath-rooms, and 2 water-tanks (which are supplied by 2 hydraulic rams—one of the tanks will contain 1800 gallons of spring water on the third floor, and an observatory above. Balconies, with windows opening to them from all the rooms; private stairway, numerous closets (including cedar and wine), stained glass windows, marble mantels, walls and ceilings beautifully frescoed, handsomely papered and painted, gas (with handsome fixtures) and water throughout, 5 bath-rooms, water-closets, bell-calls, 2 furnaces, cooking range, etc.

A genteel 2½-story stone farm house, two-story stone tenant house, stone stable and carriage house (Norman style), stalls for five horses; stone ice house, filled, with a keeping-room for provisions; frame tool house, stone and frame barn, gas house, built of stone, complete arrangement for making gas, the operation very simple; frame chicken house, 6 acres of woodland, a rivulet of pure spring water runs through it, and collected by a small dam, and carried through iron pipes into the ram house, the surplus flowing into the pond; also a fish pond, beautiful stone wall on the turnpike front, capped with North river flagging; very elegant Osage orange hedge, forms a beautiful curve around the front lawn; the gravel drives about half-mile in length, ranging from 10 to 20 feet wide; are thoroughly made, paved with large stones and covered with broken stones and gravel, and underground drainage; large vegetable garden, beautiful lawn, in the centre of which is a handsome iron summer house, surrounded by beautiful trees; abundance of fruit trees, apple orchard, etc; also, 416 beautiful and well-grown forest and evergreen trees on the sides of the drives and around the mansion.

This property was built by the late Hanson Robinson, for his own occupancy, and no expense has been spared to make it a very elegant and finished country seat, all the materials being of the best, and the grounds beautifully laid out. The mansion is located in the centre of an extensive lawn, elevated over 200 feet above the river Delaware, and commands a beautiful and extended view up and down the river and surroundings.

The location is especially healthy. Photographs, plans and pamphlets, containing more full particulars, may be seen at the Auction Rooms, Philadelphia, or at the office of Samuel M. Harrington, Esq., Attorney for the Executrix, second story, building, Seventh and Market streets, Wilmington, Delaware, where any one wishing to view the premises can get a conveyance. Trains leave Philadelphia at 8 30 and 11 A. M., and 2 30, 5, and 7 P. M. for Bellevue Station. The house and premises will be ready for inspection at all times. On Tuesdays and Fridays of each week a carriage will be at Bellevue Station on the arrival of 11 A. M. and 2 30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, to convey visitors to the property.

Terms of Sale.—Two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on the premises, to be secured, with interest, etc., by bond and mortgage, with policy of fire insurance transferred as collateral.

Immediate possession. $1000 to be paid at time of sale.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
4 15 s 5t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Genteel Three-story Brick Store and Dwelling, No. 1070 East Norris street, second house above Thompson street. On Tuesday, May 2, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that genteel three-story brick dwelling, with two-story back building and lot of ground, situate No. 1070 East Norris street, second house above Thompson street; containing in front on East Norris street 15 feet 9 inches, and extending in depth 108 feet 8 inches, to a 4-feet wide alley, with the privilege thereof. It is occupied as a store and dwelling, contains 8 rooms; has gas, bath, hot and cold water, range, etc. Terms—$2500 may remain on mortgage. Immediate possession. For further particulars, apply to F. C. Headman, No. 524 Arch street.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
4 15 s 3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—2 two-story Brick Dwellings, Nos. 713 and 715 Pierce street, west of Seventh street and south of Morris street. First ward. On Tuesday, May 2, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all those 2 two-story brick dwellings and lot of ground, situate on the north side of Pierce street, 144 feet west of Seventh street, Nos. 713 and 715; each containing in front on Pierce street 14 feet, and extending in depth 44 feet. Together with the common use and privilege of a 2 feet wide alley, laid out and opened. They each have 4 rooms, gas, range, etc. Each subject to a yearly ground-rent of $30. Immediate possession. They will be sold separately. Keys at No. 923 South Fifteenth street.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
4 15 s 3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Valuable Business Stand. Three-story brick Livery Stable, No. 206 S. Eleventh street, below Walnut street, 55½ feet front. On Tuesday, May 2, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that valuable three-story brick stable (with basement) and lot of ground, situate on the west side of Eleventh street, south of Walnut street, No. 206, the lot containing in front on Eleventh street 55 feet, and extending in depth along Zenobia street 62 feet. The stable has a press-brick front, good basement, the conveniences, etc., has accommodations for about 100 horses and 100 carriages. There is room for three stores on this lot. Immediate possession. Terms—$10,000 may remain on mortgage.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.
4 15 s 3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Modern Three-story Brick Dwelling, No. 1314 Master street, between Thirteenth and Broad streets. On Tuesday, May 2, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that modern three-story brick dwelling, with three-story back buildings and lot of ground, situate on the south side of Master street, west of Thirteenth street, No. 1314; containing in front on Master street 17 feet, and extending in depth 81 feet. Subject to the restriction that no building for offensive occupation shall ever be erected on said lot. It has gas, bath, hot and cold water, heater, range, etc. Immediate possession. Terms—$2500 may remain on mortgage.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
4 8 22 29 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

PUBLIC SALE—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—Genteel 2½ story brick dwelling, No. 336 Stevens street, first house east of Fourth street, Camden, N. J. On Tuesday, May 2, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that genteel 2½-story brick dwelling, with 2½-story back building and lot of ground, situate on the south side of Stevens street, 20 feet east of Fourth street, No. 336; containing in front on Stevens street 20 feet, and extending in depth 100 feet. The house has the modern conveniences: gas, bath, hot and cold water, gas oven, etc. May be examined.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
4 20 22 29 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Modern Three-story Brick Dwelling No. 1135 Shackamaxon street, with 3 Three-story brick Dwellings in the rear, Nos. 1128, 1130, and 1132 Day street, Eighteenth ward. On Tuesday, May 9, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that lot of ground with the improvements thereon erected, situate on the northeast side of Shackamaxon street, 103 feet 5 inches, more or less, southeast of Girard avenue, No. 1135; containing in front on Shackamaxon street 20 feet, and extending in depth northeast 90 feet, more or less. Also, all that lot of ground, beginning at a point 90 feet, more or less, northeast of Shackamaxon street, being 123 feet 5 inches, more or less, southeast of Girard avenue; thence extending southeast 40 feet, more or less; thence northeast 59 feet 2 inches, more or less; thence northwest 40 feet, more or less; thence southwest 59 feet 2 inches to the place of beginning. Also, all that lot of ground, with the improvements thereon erected, beginning at a point 52 feet northeast of Shackamaxon street, being 123 feet 5 inches southeast of Girard avenue; thence extending southeast 40 feet, more or less; thence northeast 41 feet 9 inches, more or less; thence northwest 40 feet, more or less; thence southwest 39 feet 10 inches, more or less, to the place of beginning. The improvements consist of a modern three-story brick dwelling, with two story back buildings, having the gas introduced, bath, hot and cold water, water closet, cooking-range, etc., fronting on Shackamaxon street, No. 1135, and 3 three-story brick dwellings, each containing six rooms, fronting on Day street, Nos 1128, 1130 and 1132. They will be sold together. Clear of all incumbrance. Plan at the auction rooms. Possession 1st of July. Terms: —$8000 cash; balance may remain for six years. May be examined.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
4 20 22 29 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

PUBLIC SALE—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—On Tuesday, May 2, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described property, viz.:—

No. 1. Two-story brick dwelling, Sixty-fifth street, south of Callowhill street. All that two-story Mansard-roof dwelling, with bay window, verandahs, etc., and lot of ground, situate on the east side of Sixty-fifth street, 76 feet south of Callowhill street; containing in front 38 feet, and extending in depth 145 feet to a 10 feet wide alley. The house contains large parlor, dining room, kitchen, and 5 chambers, built in the best manner, etc. Terms—$2000 may remain on mortgage. Immediate possession.

No. 2. Two-story brick dwelling, Sixty-fifth street, north of Race street. All that two story brick Mansard-roof dwelling, with two-story back building and lot of ground, situate on the west side of Sixty-fifth street, 200 feet north of Race street; the lot containing in front on Sixty-fifth street 40 feet, and extending in depth 225 feet to a 50 feet street. It is substantially built; has parlor, sitting-room, dining-room, kitchen, and 6 chambers. Terms—$2000 may remain on mortgage. Immediate possession. For further particulars, apply to Jeremiah Bonsall, S. W. corner Sixty-fifth and Vine streets.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
4 15 s3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—On Tuesday, May 2, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described properties, viz.:—

No. 1. Three-story brick dwelling, No. 1903 Thompson street, Twentieth ward. All that three-story brick messuage, with two-story back building and lot of ground, situate on the north side of Thompson street, 72 feet west of Nineteenth street, No. 1903; the lot containing in front 16 feet, and extending in depth on the east line 76 feet 5 inches, and on the west line 66 feet, widening on the rear to 18 feet 6 inches. The house has saloon parlor, dining-room, and kitchen on the first floor; 2 chambers, bath-room, and saloon sitting-room on the second floor, and 2 chambers on the third floor; has the gas, bath, hot and cold water, cooking-range, heater, etc. Terms—$3000 may remain on mortgage. Immediate possession.

No. 2. Three-story brick dwelling, No. 1620 Amboy street, Twentieth ward. All that three story brick messuage and lot of ground situate on the west side of Amboy street, between Oxford street and Columbia avenue, Twentieth ward, No. 1620; the lot containing in front 16 feet, including the northern moiety or half part of an alley 2 feet 3 inches wide, and extending in depth 40 feet 6 inches. House contains 6 rooms and bath-room; has gas, hot and cold water, etc. Clear of all incumbrance. Terms cash.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.
4 8 22 29 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—On Tuesday, May 16, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described property, viz.:—

No. 1. Three valuable buildings lots, Nos. 1331, 1333, and 1335 North Seventh street. All those three contiguous lots of ground situate on the east side of Seventh street, north of Thompson street, Nos. 1331, 1333, and 1335; each lot containing in front on Seventh street 18 feet, and extending in depth 100 feet. Nos. 1333 and 1335 each subject to a yearly ground rent of $63, No. 1335 clear of all incumbrance. They will be sold separately or together. Terms, cash.

No. 2. Two-story brick building and large lot, Nos. 1336 and 1338 Marshall street. All that large and valuable lot of ground, with the two-story brick building thereon erected, situate on the west side of Marshall street, above Thompson street, Nos. 1336 and 1338; containing in front on Marshall street 36 feet, and extending in depth 74 feet 10 inches. Clear of all incumbrance. Terms, cash.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
4 22 s3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

ADMINISTRATRIX'S SALE—ESTATE OF Sarah L. Davis, deceased.—Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers.—Very desirable Farm, 90 acres, Norristown turnpike, Lower Providence township, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, 1½ miles from Collegeville Station, on the Perkiomen turnpike. On Tuesday, May 16, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that valuable farm of 90 acres, situate on the west side of the Norristown turnpike, 5 miles above Norristown, 1½ miles from Collegeville Station, on the Perkiomen Railroad, about 24 miles from Philadelphia. The improvements are a genteel 2½-story frame house; has hall in the centre, 9 rooms, etc.; large stone barn with accommodations for 23 head horn cattle and 7 horses. Ice-house, spring-house, carriage-house, and outbuildings; water in every field; fruit and shade trees; vegetable garden; large front on the turnpike, with desirable building sites. Terms—Two-thirds cash. Immediate possession. Dr. Thomas Davis, at Collegeville, will convey visitors to the farm.

By order of Mary A. Davis, administratrix.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
4 22 s4t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

PUBLIC SALE—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—Two-and-a-half-story stone Dwelling and Stable, No. 55 Sharpnack street, Germantown. On Tuesday, May 2, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that two-and-a-half-story stone dwelling, frame stable and lot of ground, situate on the southeastwardly side of Sharpnack street and northeastwardly side of Nash street, Germantown, Twenty-second ward; thence extending northeast along Sharpnack street 60 feet; thence southeast 119 feet ¼ inch; thence southwest 61 feet 2 inches to Nash street, and thence northwest along Nash street 119 feet 1¼ inches to the place of beginning. Also a lot adjoining, fronting on Sharpnack street 46 feet 10 inches, and extending in depth on the southwest line 119 feet ¼ inch, and on the northeast line 118 feet 11¾ inches. Terms, half cash. May be examined. Clear of all incumbrance. Immediate possession.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
4 15 s3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Modern Four-story Brick Residence, No. 141 North Fifteenth street, above Arch street. On Tuesday, May 2, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that modern four-story brick (mastic) messuage, with two-story double back buildings and lot of ground, situate on the east side of Fifteenth street, north of Arch street, No. 141; containing in front on Fifteenth street 18 feet, and extending in depth 100 feet to Kershaw street. The house has parlor, dining-room and kitchen on the first floor; gas, bath, hot and cold water, water closet, furnace, cooking range, etc. Terms—One-third cash. Possession 3d May. May be examined.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
4 22 s2t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

PUBLIC SALE—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—Small Farm, 10 acres, one mile from Beverly, New Jersey. On Tuesday, May 9, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that small farm of 10 acres, situate on the turnpike leading from Burlington to Camden, 1 mile from Beverly, New Jersey. The improvements are a very neat two-story dwelling, has 6 rooms; new barn, about 200 peach trees, and several acres of small fruits. Terms—$1000 may remain on mortgage. Will be shown by the tenant, Mr. George Marter.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.
4 20 29m6 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—2 Genteel Three-story Brick Dwellings, Nos. 2313 and 2315 Tulip street, Nineteenth ward. On Tuesday, May 2, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all those 2 genteel three-story brick messuages and lots of ground, situate Nos. 2313 and 2315 Tulip street, Nineteenth ward; each containing in front on Tulip street 16 feet, and extending in depth 69 feet. Each contains 6 rooms; have gas fixtures throughout, etc. Terms—$1500 may remain on mortgage on each.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.
4 15 s3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—On Tuesday, May 2, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described properties, viz.:—

No. 1. Three-story brick Dwelling, No. 1903 Thompson street, Twentieth ward. All that three-story brick messuage, with two-story back building and lot of ground, situate on the north side of Thompson street, 72 feet west of Nineteenth street, No. 1903, the lot containing in front 16 feet, and extending in depth on the east line 76 feet, and on the west line 66 feet, widening on the rear to 18 feet 6 inches. The house has saloon parlor, dining-room and kitchen on the first floor, 2 chambers, bath-room and saloon sitting-room on the second floor, and 2 chambers on the third floor. Has the gas, bath, hot and cold water, cooking range, heater, etc. Terms—$3000 may remain on mortgage. Immediate possession.

No. 2. Three story brick Dwelling, No. 1620 Amboy street, Twentieth ward. All that three-story brick messuage and lot of ground situate on the west side of Amboy street, between Oxford street and Columbia avenue, Twentieth ward, No. 1620, the lot containing in front 16 feet, including the northern moiety or half part of an alley 2 feet 3 inches wide, and extending in depth 40 feet 6 inches. House contains 6 rooms and bath-room; has gas, hot and cold water, etc. Clear of all incumbrance. Terms cash.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
4 20 29 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—On Tuesday, May 2, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described property, viz.:—

No. 1. Three-story Brick Store and Dwelling, N. W. corner of Fifteenth and Christian streets. All that three-story brick messuage and lot of ground, situate at the N. W. corner of Fifteenth and Christian streets; the lot containing in front on Fifteenth street 17 feet, and extending in depth along Christian street 80 feet to a 3-feet wide alley. The store is occupied as a liquor store; house contains 10 rooms; has gas, bath, hot and cold water, cooking range, etc. Subject to a yearly ground rent of $123. May be examined. Immediate possession.

No. 2. Three-story Brick Dwelling, No. 820 S. Fifteenth street. All that three-story brick messuage, with three-story back buildings, situate on the west side of Fifteenth street, below Christian street, No. 820; the lot containing in front 16 feet, and extending in depth 80 feet to a 3-feet wide alley. It contains 10 rooms, has gas, bath, hot and cold water, cooking range, water-closet, furnace, etc. Subject to a yearly ground rent of $116. May be examined. Immediate possession.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
4 20 22 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Modern Two-story Stone Dwelling, Race street, east of Thirty-sixth street. On Tuesday, May 9, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that lot of ground, with the two-story stone dwelling (French roof), with two-story back buildings thereon erected, situate on the north side of Race street, 100 feet east of Thirty-sixth street; containing in front on Race street 20 feet, and extending in depth 100 feet. The house has all the modern conveniences, hot and cold water, bath, gas, range, etc. Terms—$3500 may remain on mortgage. Immediate possession.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
4 15 29M6 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

BLACK HAWK GOLD MINING COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
AUCTION SALE BY TRUSTEES.

Notice is hereby given that we, the undersigned, BENJAMIN WHITE and BERIAH WALL, of the City of Providence, in the State of Rhode Island, under and in execution of the powers in us vested by the deed of trust executed to us by said Black Hawk Gold Mining Company, bearing date on the twenty-eighth day of May, A. D. 1866, and duly recorded, will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New York, on the eleventh day of May, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, all the estate, lands, quartz lode mining claims, mines, minerals, mining rights and interests, lands and premises, shafts, levels, mills and millsites, stores, storehouses, dwellings, and other buildings and structures, water, water-powers, runs and falls of water, water-courses, and water-rights and privileges, water-wheels, flumes, ditches, furnaces, engines, steam-powers, tracts, machinery, retorts, tools and fixtures, and all other estate and property, real, personal, or mixed, of said Black Hawk Gold Mining Company, situate in the County of Gilpin, in the Territory of Colorado, and conveyed to us in and by the deed of trust aforesaid, and all the interest and title of said Company therein.

Reference is hereby made, as a part of this notice, and for a full description of said estate and property, to said deed of trust, which may be examined at the office of W. H. Whittingham, No. 11 Wall street, New York City.

Terms of sale will be made known at the time and place of sale.

BENJAMIN WHITE, } Trustees.
BERIAH WALL, }

[2 15 taw 15 10

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE

To Authorize the Purchase of a Lot of Ground at the Northwest corner of Tenth and Snyder Streets, in the First Ward, and to Make an Appropriation therefor.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the City Solicitor is hereby authorized and directed to examine the title to all that certain lot or piece of ground situate on the northwest corner of Snyder and Tenth streets, in the First ward, containing in front or breadth on the west side of Tenth street one hundred and ten feet, and extending of that breadth in length or depth westward along the north side of Snyder street one hundred and ten feet, and if he approve of the same to cause a conveyance of the said lot of ground to be made to the city of Philadelphia in fee, the consideration therefor to be the sum of three thousand seven hundred dollars.

Section 2. The sum of three thousand seven hundred dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated to the Board of Public Education out of the sum of twenty thousand dollars appropriated to the Controllers of Public Schools by the ordinance entitled "An Ordinance to make an appropriation for the purchase of ground and for the erection of a school building in the First ward," approved July 18, 1870, to pay for said lot of ground, and the warrant to be drawn by the Board of Public Education in conformity with existing ordinances.

HENRY HUHN,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-ninth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one (A. D. 1871).

DANIEL M. FOX,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION

To Authorize the Laying of Railroad Tracks Across Delaware Avenue and Beach Street.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That Messrs. Cabeen & Co. be and they are hereby authorized to lay a double track across Delaware avenue, south of Noble street, to connect their premises on the west side of Delaware avenue with the wharf occupied by them, and also to lay the said tracks on their said wharf, and also to lay a track across Beach street, south of Noble street, to connect their premises on the east and west sides of that street. Provided, That the said tracks shall be laid so as not to unnecessarily obstruct the streets, and with suitable bridges over the gutters, and in accordance with the directions of the Chief Commissioner of Highways; and provided that that the said Cabeen & Co. shall first pay to the City Treasurer twenty-five dollars, to pay for the publication of this resolution; and provided that the permission hereby granted may be revoked at any time by the city of Philadelphia, by the passage of a resolution to that effect, without notice.

HENRY HUHN,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-ninth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one (A. D. 1871).

DANIEL M. FOX,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC the spectacle of *The Black Crook* will enter upon its third week this evening. Beyond question this is the most elaborate and splendid spectacle ever produced in this city, and those who saw the *Black Crook* when it was given here a few seasons ago cannot form any adequate idea of the attractions of the present entertainment. The play itself has wisely been cut down until there is not enough of it to bore the audience, and a great variety of entertaining features are substituted for the tedious, uninteresting dialogue. As the *Black Crook* is a spectacle to please the eye, and not a drama to please the intellect, the curtailment of Mr. Barras' work is no loss to any one; and except that some slight dramatic thread is necessary to combine the various features of the entertainment into a harmonious whole, the rest of it could well be spared. In consequence of the demand for seats, the management have announced that they can be secured twelve days in advance at Boner's, No. 1102 Chesnut street, and at the Academy.

AT THE CHESNUT Mr. Bronson C. Howard's comedy of *Saratoga; or, Pistols for Seven* will be produced this evening. This piece has recently finished a successful run of one hundred performances at Daly's Fifth Avenue Theatre, New York, where it was the great hit of the season. This evening the three leading characters will be sustained by their original representatives—Mr. James Lewis appearing as "Bob Sachett," Miss Kate Newton as "Lucy Carter," and Miss May Fisk as "Virginia Vanderpool." The remaining parts will be represented by the members of the Chesnut street company.

AT THE ARCH Mr. John Brougham will commence an engagement this evening, and will appear as "Shylock" in his own burlesque of *Much Ado About a Merchant of Venice*. The performance will conclude with the comedietta of *The Happiest Day of My Life*.

AT THE WALNUT Mrs. D. P. Bowers will this evening appear in her great *role* of "Lady Audley," in the drama of *Lady Audley's Secret*. The "Lady Audley" of Mrs. Bowers is a wonderfully fine performance, and is worthy of all the popularity it has obtained.

AT THE MUSEUM, Ninth and Arch streets, the drama of *Uncle Tom's Cabin* will be represented this evening.

AT THE ASSEMBLY BUILDING the last week of the diorama of "Ireland in Shade and Sunshine" is announced. This is a very beautiful entertainment, and it should attract crowded houses during the balance of its stay in this city.

AT THE AMERICAN Miss Kate Fisher will appear this evening in the drama of *The French Spy on Horseback*. Signor Gaston, the magician and juggler, will commence an engagement, and will execute a number of wonderful feats of prestidigitation.

AT THE ALHAMBRA, Seventh street, below Arch, a variety entertainment will be given this evening.

A CONCERT in aid of the Market Square Church of Germantown will be given at the Town Hall on Thursday evening next. A number of prominent members of the Handel and Haydn Society will appear. The programme will consist of choice selections from old masters and choruses from the best oratorios.

GRAND ORGAN CONCERTS will be given on Thursday evenings, May 4 and 11, at the Arch Street Methodist Episcopal Church southeast corner of Broad and Arch streets. The concerts will be conducted by Messrs. M. H. Cross and H. G. Thunder, assisted by Messrs. H. A. Clark, Spencer Hudnut, and Richard Zeckwir, organists, by Mr. Wenzel Kopta, violinist, and other performers.

A GRAND complimentary vocal and instrumental concert to Mr. George A. Conly, the well-known basso, will be given on Friday evening at Concert Hall. The concert will be under the direction of Professor Ettore Barili, and a number of eminent artists will assist.

CAMDEN, N. J., Ap5ll 30, 1870.—Editor Newark *Courier*:—Among the candidates for Governor I learn you name Hon. James M. Scovel, of Camden, New Jersey.

This nomination would be most acceptable to the young men of West Jersey, and indeed of the whole State. It would rouse the people from Bergen down to Cape May. The dissensions once aroused while Mr. Scovel was in the Senate have entirely passed away. Mr. Scovel's bold and defiant attitude towards Rebellion in all its many-headed manifestations has not been forgotten. As a radical Republican he has displayed a sagacity for which due credit has never been given him. And there is a certain dash and independence of character about the man which makes him one of the most remarkable men of the country.

That he would sweep the State no man doubts, and once Governor of New Jersey, the State would take no step backward. H. C. LEES,
No. 303 Stevens street.

CITY NOTICES.

THOSE WHO DESIRE A BRILLIANCY OF COMPLEXION should beware of cheap patent pills, or other cathartics containing calomel and mercury. Use Nature's remedy, HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA and HELMBOLD'S CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS. Component parts—Fluid Extract Rhubarb and Fluid Extract Grape Juice. For Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Bilious Affections, Dyspepsia, Sick or Nervous Headache, Costiveness, etc., the Pills are unequalled.

VEGETINE.—Hundreds in this vicinity will bear testimony (and do it voluntarily) that it is the best medical compound yet placed before the public for renovating and purifying the blood, eradicating all humors, impurities, or poisonous secretions from the system, invigorating and strengthening the system debilitated by disease; in fact it is, as many have called it, "THE GREAT HEALTH RESTORER." Sold by all druggists.

ST. JAMES HOTEL, BOSTON.—If our friends will kindly inform us, either by telegram or by letter, of their intended arrival, we shall be better prepared for their comfort. The reputation of this new and elegant establishment is such as to require no comment.

Transient board FOUR DOLLARS per day.
Proprietor ST. JAMES HOTEL, Boston.

YOUNG LADIES, BEWARE! of the injurious effects of Cathartics and Purgatives, containing mercury, calomel, and other deleterious drugs. In a short time they enervate and destroy the system as well as the complexion. If you would have a fresh, healthy, and youthful appearance, use HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA and HELMBOLD'S CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS. They are purely vegetable; a pleasant purgative, and cause neither nausea or griping pains.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 9 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

TO INSURE HEALTH AND PROPER DIGESTION you should use HELMBOLD'S CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS! They are composed of Fluid Extract Rhubarb and Fluid Extract Catawba Grape Juice. They exCite digestion, nourish and invigorate the system, and purge out all the humors that grow and rankle in the blood. HELMBOLD'S SARSAPARILLA makes New, Fresh, and Healthy Blood, and Beautifies the Complexion.

OAKFORD, Continental Hotel, has opened an elegant assortment of Ladies', Children's, and Infants' trimmed and untrimmed Hats, Flowers, Feathers, Ornaments, Etc. Also, Boys Cloth and Straw Hats.

BURNETT'S KALLISTON—The best cosmetic.

A. S. HAMILTON'S
STANDARD SEWING MACHINE OFFICE,
No. 700 CHESNUT STREET.
Howe's, Grover & Baker's, Folsom's, and other first-class machines sold $10 per month and to rent

A SINGLE TRIAL of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething never yet failed to relieve the baby and overcome the prejudices of the mother.

THERE IS NO ARTICLE IN MATERIA-MEDICA which supersedes Castor Oil, Magnesia, or Salts equal to HELMBOLD'S CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS for purging from the system all superfluous and worn-out matter. For Biliousness, Costiveness, Sick or Nervous Headache, etc., they are unequalled, as they cause neither nausea or griping pains; after which purify and make New Blood by using HELMBOLD'S SARSAPARILLA.

OAKFORD, Continental Hotel, has received Spring Styles Gents' and Boys' Hats, Caps, and Furnishing Goods. Shirts made to order.

IN THE SPRING AND SUMMER MONTHS the system should be thoroughly purged, and nothing is so acceptable to the Stomach as HELMBOLD'S CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS, after which use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA. They invigorate the system, and can be taken by Children with perfect safety.

BE SURE AND CALL FOR MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething, having the *fac-simile* of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

THERE is not such a reliable purgative known as HELMBOLD'S CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS. They are safe, pleasant, and efficacious, and cause neither nausea or griping pains. HELMBOLD'S SARSAPARILLA, the great Blood Purifier.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE—A perfect hair-dressing.

VEGETINE is sold by all druggists.

MARRIED.

HOLMES—POWELL.—March 7, 1871, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. J. C. Wynn, JOHN C. HOLMES, M. D., of Cranberry, N. J., to Miss LOUISA M. POWELL, of Camden.

RITCHIE—ROBERTS.—Fourth mo. 27th, 1871, at Friends' Meeting House, Moorestown, N. J., EDWARD B. RITCHIE, of Philadelphia, to ELIZABETH H., daughter of Elisha Roberts, of the former place.

DIED.

ARMBRUSTER.—On Monday, May 1, PETER ARMBRUSTER, Jr., in his 21st year.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 312 N. Eleventh street, on Thursday, 4th instant, at 3 P. M. Interment at Monument Cemetery.

COOK.—In her 83d year, on the evening of the 26th instant, Mrs. ANN COOK, relict of Thomas Cook, deceased.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 1627 Chesnut street, on Monday afternoon, May 1, at half-past 4 o'clock.

LAWTON.—On the 28th ult., DANIEL R. LAWTON, in the 82d year of his age.

The relatives and friends, also, the survivors of the War of 1812, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Sarah Meish, No. 1435 S. Fourth street, on Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Sixth Street Union for interment.

MACKELLAR.—On Saturday evening, April 29, Mrs. ELIZA MACKELLAR, wife of Thomas MacKellar, aged 58.

Funeral on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the family residence, corner of Shoemaker's lane and Hancock street, Germantown. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice. To proceed to Mount Vernon Cemetery.

PEW.—At Gloucester city, on the 30th ultimo, MARY R. W. PEW, in her 28th year, twin daughter of Emeline and the late John W. Pew.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her sister, Mrs. Anna Norton, Gloucester city, N. J., on Wednesday afternoon, the 3d instant, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Cedar Grove Cemetery.

YOUNG.—On the 28th instant, ARMAR YOUNG, in the 52d year of his age.

The relatives and male friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1104 Summer street, on Tuesday, the 2d instant, at 3 o'clock.

BLACK SILK GLOVES.—Just received—Black silk Gloves of the "old fashioned" English style Also Alexander's black taffeta silk Gloves; black patent silk and thread Gloves.
BESSON & SON,
Wholesale and Retail Mourning Goods House,
5 1 6t No. 918 CHESNUT Street.

BLACK SILK CHALLY.—Just received—Black wool and silk French Challies, at 75 cents. Also, English Challies at 50 and 62½ cents.
BESSON & SON,
Mourning Dry Goods House,
5 1 6t No. 918 CHESNUT Street.

BLACK STRIPED ORGANDIES.—Just received—Plain black satin striped French Organdies. Price 50 cents.
BESSON & SON,
Mourning Dry Goods House,
5 1 6t No. 918 CHESNUT Street.

BLACK SILK WARP MOHAIRS.—Just imported—Black mohair lustres, with pure silk warps, $1 to $1'50 a yard. Black pure mohair Lustres, 50c. to $1'25.
BESSON & SON,
Importers of Mourning Goods,
5 1 6t No. 918 CHESNUT Street.

CLOTHING.

FINE READY-MADE
CLOTHING,
COMBINING STYLE, DURABILITY AND EXCELLENCE OF WORKMANSHIP.
Jones'
ONE-PRICE
ESTABLISHMENT,
604 Market Street,
GEO. W. NIEMANN.

Handsome Garments made to order at the shortest notice. 4 13 smw tf

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see Inside Pages.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, May 1, 1871.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of this Company that they will have the privilege of subscribing for New Stock at par in the proportion of one share for every six as registered in their name, April 20, 1871.

Holders of less than six Shares will be entitled to subscribe for a full share, and those holding more than a multiple of six Shares will be entitled to an additional Share.

Subscription will be received and the first instalment of Fifty per centum will be payable between the 22d day of May and 22d day of June, 1871. Second instalment of Fifty per centum will be payable between the 22d day of November and 22d day of December, 1871. If Stockholders prefer, the whole amount can be paid at the time of subscription.

No subscription will be received after June 22, 1871. THOMAS T. FIRTH,
5 1 2w Treasurer.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE YOUNG MEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB, Fourteenth ward, No. 1126 COATES Street.

At a meeting of the Club held on Monday evening, April 24, 1871, it was unanimously

Resolved, That an invitation be extended to the young men of the ward to attend the next stated meeting of the Club, to be held on MONDAY EVENING, May 1, at 8 o'clock P. M., No 1126 COATES Street, for the purpose of thoroughly organizing the ward. S. J. YARGER, President.
Attest—J. C. CRANSTON, Secretary. 1t*

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the AMERICAN ANTI-INCRUSTATION COMPANY will be held at the Company's Office, No. 425 WALNUT Street, on TUESDAY, May 2, 1871, at 1 P. M.

An election for Seven Directors will take place.
1t* F. S. WILSON, Secretary pro tem.
Philadelphia, April 15, 1871.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

H. M. DALY'S WHISKY WAREROOMS, Nos. 222 S. FRONT Street and 139 DOCK St.
IMMENSE STOCK
OF THE BEST BRANDS
IN ORIGINAL BARRELS.
Among which may be found the celebrated "GOLDEN WEDDING," Bourbon of ancient date; Wheat and Rye Whiskies, all pure from manufacturers (in original packages), including those well-known distillers,
THOMAS MOORE & SON,
JOSEPH S. FINCH & CO., and
THOMAS MOORE.
The attention of the trade is requested to test these Whiskies, at market rates. 2 4smwf

UNION LEAGUE HOUSE,
PHILADELPHIA, April 29, 1871.

In compliance with the desire of the members of the Union League, the THIRD ART RECEPTION will continue open MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, May 1 and 2, and during the days of the balance of the week, from 10 A. M. until 4 P. M. Tickets now issued will be good for any time during the week. Members can be supplied on application at the League House, until May 6.

By order of the Committee.
GEORGE H. BOKER,
4 29 7t Secretary.

CHRISTIANITY AND CIVILIZATION.—MR. B F. UNDERWOOD, the able and popular lecturer on Free Thought, will lecture in the Hall at the southwest corner of SPRING GARDEN and NINTH Streets, THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, on the "Influence of Christianity on Civilization," to which clergymen and others are invited, and permitted to reply.
Admission, 25 cents. 1t*

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day a Semi-annual Dividend of THREE PER CENT. was declared, clear of all taxes, payable on demand.
PHILIP E. COLEMAN, Secretary.
Philadelphia, May 1, 1871. 1t*

CURTIN OIL COMPANY, OFFICE, NO. 218½ WALNUT Street Room 17.
PHILADELPHIA, May 1, 1871.

The annual meeting of stockholders of this Company, and election for Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at this office, on THURSDAY, May 11, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon.
5 1 9t M. B KEILY, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR TWENTY-four Managers of the PENNSYLVANIA BIBLE SOCIETY will be held at the Bible House, corner of WALNUT and SEVENTH Streets, on WEDNESDAY, May 3, 1871, at 5 o'clock P. M.
JOSEPH H. DULLES,
11* RICHARD NEWTON, } Secretaries.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NEWSBOYS' HOME ASSOCIATION will be held at the Home, No. 915 LOCUST Street, on TUESDAY, May 2, at 4½ o'clock P. M. An election will be held for officers and managers to serve for one year.
5 1 2t* ENOCH LEWIS, Secretary.

GENTLEMEN IN SEARCH OF COMFORT and Style in BOOTS and SHOES should call on BARTLETT,
At No. 33 South SIXTH Street,
2 20 tf Above Chesnut.

THE BEST COAL.
ISAAC K. WRIGHT & SON,
No. 124 South SECOND Street.
YARDS—Corner EIGHTH and MASTER Sts. and wf m[j No. 818 SWANSON St. above Queen.

NO STORE ON
CHESNUT STREET.
CORNELIUS & SONS'
RETAIL
SALESROOMS,
821 CHERRY St.
GAS FIXTURES.

ROBBINS, CLARK & BIDDLE.
GORHAM
BRIDAL
SILVER
ROBBINS, CLARK & BIDDLE,
CHESNUT STREET,
FOUR DOORS FROM TWELFTH. [5 1 6trp

MEAD & ROBBINS,
N. E. Cor. NINTH and CHESNUT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Silver-Plated Ware.
Wedding Presents,
Hotels Furnished,
Families Supplied,
WITH EVERY ARTICLE REQUIRED IN THEIR LINE OF GOODS. [3 22 wfm2mrp

UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS,
AND
SUN UMBRELLAS.
JOSEPH FUSSELL, Manufacturer,
Nos. 2 and 4 North FOURTH Street,
4 21 fmwlm PHILADELPHIA.

OPENING OF NEW LINEN DRESSES.

MILLIKEN'S LINEN STORES,
1128 CHESNUT Street and 828 ARCH Street.
Our Spring Importation Now Open.
PRINTED LINEN LAWN DRESSES.
PLAIN WHITE LINEN LAWN DRESSES.
BEAUTIFUL PRINTED SHIRTING LINENS.

We are showing the most beautiful assortment of Printed Linens in the country. The patterns are all new and very stylish.

PLAIN LINENS FOR SUITS.

Plain Buff Linen. Buff Parisian Linen.
Plain Buff Linen Lawns. Plain Flax Lawns.
Plain Chocolate Linens. Grey Linens.

THE FRENCH PIQUES AT 50 CENTS.

We have received 50 pieces more of this Pique. Undoubtedly the best bargain of the season.

OUR WHITE GOODS DEPARTMENT

Contains all the most desirable makes of Nainsooks, Soft-finish Cambrics, Swiss and India Mulls, Victoria Lawns, Bishop Lawns, French Muslins, extra widths, Hamburg Edgings.

FINANCIAL.

7-30 GOLD LOAN
OF THE
Northern Pacific Railroad.

Rapid Progress of the Work.

The building of the Northern Pacific Railroad (begun July last) is being pushed forward with great energy from both extremities of the line. Several thousand men are employed in Minnesota and on the Pacific coast. The grade is nearly completed 266 miles westward from Lake Superior; trains are running over 130 miles of finished road, and tracklaying is progressing at the rate of one to two miles per day. Including its purchase of the St. Paul and Pacific Road, the Northern Pacific Company now has 418 miles of completed road, and by September next this will be increased to at least 569.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.

We are now selling and unhesitatingly recommend, as a Profitable and perfectly Safe investment, the First Mortgage Land Grant Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. They have 30 years to run, bear Seven and Three-tenths per cent. gold interest (more than 8 per cent. currency), and are secured by first and only mortgage on the ENTIRE ROAD AND ITS EQUIPMENTS, and also on

23,000 ACRES OF LAND

to every mile of track, or 500 Acres for each $1000 Bond. They are exempt from United States Tax; Principal and Interest are payable in Gold; Denominations:—Coupons, $100 to $1000; Registered, $100 to $10,000.

LANDS FOR BONDS.

Northern Pacific 7-30's are at all times receivable AT TEN PER CENT. ABOVE PAR, in exchange for the Company's Lands, at their lowest cash prices. That is, in addition to their character as a first-class prompt-paying Railroad security, these bonds are in effect Land Warrants bearing a profitable rate of interest until exchanged for Homesteads, at TEN PER CENT. PREMIUM.

SINKING FUND.

The Land Grant of the Road exceeds Fifty Million Acres, having an average soil of great fertility, in a climate that is simply unsurpassed. The Trustees of the Mortgage, Messrs. Jay Cooke and J. Edgar Thomson, are required to devote the proceeds of all Land Sales to the repurchase and cancellation of the Company's Bonds. This immense Sinking Fund will undoubtedly cancel the principal of the entire issue of First Mortgage Bonds (now selling) before they fall due.

PROFITABLE AND SAFE.

With their ample security and high rate of interest, there is no investment accessible to the people which is more profitable or safe. In view of the Government's expectation soon to call for the surrender of its outstanding 6 per cent. Bonds, under the present movement for funding the debt at lower interest, many holders of United States Five-Twenties are exchanging them for Northern Pacific Seven-Thirties, thus realizing a handsome profit, and greatly increasing their annual income.

OTHER SECURITIES—AGENCIES.

All marketable Stocks and Bonds will be received at their highest current price in exchange for Northern Pacific Seven-thirties. EXPRESS CHARGES on Money or Bonds received, and on Seven-thirties sent in return, will be paid by the Financial Agents. AGENCIES for the sale of this loan are established in nearly every city and important town throughout the United States and Canada. Full information, maps, pamphlets, etc., can be obtained on application at any agency, or from the undersigned.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
Philadelphia, New York, Washington,
FISCAL AGENTS NORTHERN PACIFIC R. R.CO

For sale in Philadelphia by
GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO., No. 48 S. Third st.
WM. T. ELBERT, No. 321 Walnut street.
J. H. TROTTER, No. 322 Walnut street.
WM. PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. Third street.
S. M. PALMER & CO., No. 26 S. Third street.
D. M. ROBINSON & CO., No. 138 S. Third street.
SAMUEL WORK, No. 54 S. Third street.
GEORGE J. BOYD, No. 18 S. Third street.
RALEY & WILSON, No. 41 S. Third street.
WALLACE & KEENE, No. 148 S. Third street.
STERLING & CO., No. 110 S. Third street.
H. H. WILTBANK, No. 205 Walnut street.
T. A. BIDDLE & CO., No. 326 Walnut street.
M. SCHULTZ & CO., No. 44 S. Third Street.
WILLIAM C. MORGAN & CO., No. 23 S. Third st.
BOWEN & FOX, No. 13 Merchants' Exchange.
WILLIAM T. CARTER, No. 318½ Walnut street.
W. H. SHELMERDINE, No. 10 S. Third street.
MEGARY & PEALE, No. 12 S. Third street.
NARR & LADNER, No. 30 S. Third street.
BIOREN & CO., No. 150 S. Third street.
JOHN K. WILDMAN, No. 26 S. Third street.
TOWNSEND WHELEN & CO, No. 309 Walnut st.
P. S. PETERSON & CO., No. 39 S. Third street.
B. K. JAMISON & CO., N.W. cor. Third & Chesnut.
EMORY, BENSON & CO., No. 6 S. Third street.
G. & W. Y. HEBERTON, No. 53 S. Third street.
BARKER BROS. & CO., No. 28 S. Third street.
JAMES E. LEWARS & CO., No. 23 S. Third street.
BULL & NORTH, No. 121 S. Third street.
D. C. W. SMITH & CO., No. 131 S. Third street.
CHARLES B. KEEN, No. 325 Walnut street.
J. S. RUSHTON & CO., No. 59 S. Third street.
H. F. BACHMAN, No. 36 S. Third street.
JACOB E. RIDGWAY, No. 56 S. Third street.
W. H. STEVENSON, No. 224 Dock st.
JOHN MOSS, Jr., No. 205 Walnut st.
C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO., No. 36 S. Third street.
SEVENTH NATIONAL BANK, N. W. cor. Fourth and Market streets. 3 27mw3m

FINANCIAL.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK and WASHINGTON.
JAY COOKE, McCULLOCH & CO.,
LONDON.
BANKERS
AND
Dealers in Government Securities.

Special attention given to the Purchase and Sale of Bonds and Stocks on Commission, at the Board of Brokers in this and other cities.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS,
COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS.
GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT AND SOLD

In connection with our London House we are now prepared to transact a general

FOREIGN EXCHANGE BUSINESS,

including Purchase and Sale of Sterling Bills, and the issue of Commercial Credits and Travellers' Circular Letters, available in any part of the world, and are thus enabled to receive GOLD ON DEPOSIT, and to allow four per cent. interest in currency thereon.

Having direct telegraphic communication with both our New York and Washington Offices, we can offer superior facilities to our customers.

RELIABLE RAILROAD BONDS FOR INVESTMENT.

Pamphlets and full information given at our office,
2 2 3mrp No. 114 S. THIRD Street, Philada.

Wilmington and Reading
Railroad
7 PER CENT. BONDS.
Free of Taxes.

We are now offering a limited amount of the SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS of this Company

At 82½ and Accrued Interest.

The Bonds are issued in

$100s, $500s, and $1000s.

COUPONS PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY.

We placed the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of this Company at 85 per cent. They are now bringing on the open market 95 per cent. This fact is strong evidence of the standing and credit of this Company.

The road is now finished and doing a large and profitable business.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS,
And Dealers in Government Securities,
No. 36 South THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

INVESTMENT BONDS

PORTAGE LAKE AND LAKE SUPERIOR SHIP CANAL 10s. Secured by first mortgage on the canal (now completed), and on real estate worth five times the amount of the mortgage.

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI, 10s.

DOUGLAS COUNTY, NEBRASKA (including Omaha), 10s, and other choice Western county and city bonds, yielding good rates of interest.

ALLENTOWN CITY (PA.) SEVEN PER CENT. SCHOOL BONDS, free from taxes under the laws of the State, at par and interest.

For full particulars apply to
HOWARD DARLINGTON,
3 2 3m No. 147 South FOURTH Street.

DUNN BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Nos. 51 and 53 S. THIRD St.

Dealers in Mercantile Paper, Collateral Loans, Government Securities, and Gold.

Draw Bills of Exchange on the Union Bank of London, and issue travellers' letters of credit through Messrs. BOWLES BROS & CO., available in all the cities of Europe.

Make Collections on all points.

Execute orders for Bonds and Stocks at Board of Brokers.

Allow interest on Deposits, subject to check at sight. 12

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

The Coal Mining Troubles.

Proposition of the Operators.

Regular Work Guaranteed.

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

United States Supreme Court.

The Street Car Murder.

Funeral of Mr. Avery.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM THE STATE.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

The Coal Troubles—The Offer of the Operators—Work Offered to the Miners Throughout the Year, Regardless of the Price of Coal.

POTTSVILLE, May 1.—The following circular has just been issued:—

ANTHRACITE BOARD OF TRADE OF THE SCHUYLKILL REGION, POTTSVILLE, May 1, 1871:—To the Workingmen of Schuylkill, Northumberland and Columbia counties—The *Anthracite Monitor* of the 29th ult. contains the following article:—

Another Ultimatum.

Below will be found the last ultimatum of the Schuylkill operators, agreed to at Philadelphia on Saturday last. It bears on the face of it plausibility and reason, but when read coolly and deliberately it presents to us a deep laid scheme for the destruction of the W. B. A. through the repudiation of the fundamental principle of the organization, the basis. At the time we write this, we do not know what will be the action of the Executive County board in regard to the acceptance of the proposition, but hope that, instructed by their districts, they will emphatically ignore it. The proposition is not just whatever its friends or those wishing a settlement at any price may say about it. It will rob the men of their share of percentage on the prices that coal will bring above the basis the next two months, which, if no trickery is used, ought to be considerable, and it gives no guarantee that the operators will continue to work their collieries if prices come down so that they cannot work them to make them pay at the price they at present offer to labor. Hence, by accepting this proposition the men give up their right to the percentage when coal is above $3, which will be for two months at least, and have no promise of steady work after they have done so. It would be much better to accept a $2 75 basis without a sliding scale downward, or the $3 basis with a sliding scale, on the 1870 plan, down to $2 50, and the latter we are in favor of and have been all the time.

But the present offer is a trap, a snare and delusion, and bears on its face the impress of the mind of that wily schemer, F. B. Gowan. The men may do as they please, but for us we denounce it as a piece of consummate trickery and deception. Steady work cannot be secured by it. None would more rejoice than me to find this assertion wrong, but it will not be so, and if the men accept they will awake before long to a sense of their folly. Coal will again go down below the basis, and for that reason we advise a sliding scale to $2 50 to provide against the necessity of a suspension when it does fall below, and for the reason that we believe it will fall to $2 50 we oppose the present proposition because we know that the operators will suspend their collieries when it does go down, and after having pocketed the advance above the basis themselves they will leave the men in the lurch."

The proposition we made on April 22 does not admit of any such construction as put upon it in the above article and we charge the author of it with falsely and maliciously attempting to mislead you to your great injury.

We now again assert that we made this offer in good faith, and with the firm intention, if it is accepted by you, to continue to work "throughout the year" regardless of the price of coal in the market and subject only to unavoidable causes, such as breakdowns at collieries and want of means of transportation.

This we confidently believe we can do, and the editor of the *Monitor* has no right to charge us with "consummate trickery and deception" in this offer until we have had a fair trial.

WILLIAM KENDRICK, President.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Business Before the Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The Supreme Court were engaged four hours announcing opinions to-day. At 3 o'clock Associate Justice Clifford said that in the cases of Knox against Lee, and Parker against Davis—one from Texas and the other from Massachusetts—the questions had been discussed in this court—first, is the act of Congress known as the Legal-tender act constitutional as to contracts made before its passage; and second, is it valid as applicable to transactions since.

The court now affirm these questions, the Chief Justice and Associate Justices Nelson, Clifford, and Field dissenting from the majority of the court, both as to their premises and conclusions. Justice Clifford said the opinion in these cases would be written out and announced before the close of the term.

Judge Swayne delivered the opinion of the court in the case of Boudinot against the United States, affirming the constitutionality of the internal revenue law extending over Indian Territory as to the tax on spirits and tobacco. Justices Bradley and Davis dissented. Justice Field did not sit in the case.

FROM NEW YORK.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Funeral of Avery D. Putnam.

NEW YORK, May 1.—The funeral of Avery D. Putnam, assaulted on Wednesday night in a street car by William Foster, occurred to-day at his family residence in Cottage place. There was a very large attendance. The remains were taken to the Providence boat, for interment in Swan Point Cemetery. The stores were closed along the route of the procession. Great numbers of citizens joined the corpse en route, swelling it to an immense concourse.

FROM THE WEST.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Suicide in Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 1.—This morning, a gentleman stopping at the Palmer House, who registered his name "S. A. Strickler, Tennessee," committed suicide by cutting his throat with a pocket knife.

—A Chicago hair restorer agent went out into the suburbs, struck his pastes all over a church pulpit, and then asked the audience to call attention to them.

—The Emperor Alexander of Russia is reported to have become a confirmed monomaniac. Visitors have frequently to be excluded from his reception room for many days in succession.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

—A pamphlet under the title of *Note sur l'Organisation Militaire de la Confederation de l'Allemagne du Nord*, written by Napoleon III at Wilhelmshohe, has just appeared at Brussels. It does not contain anything new as regards the North German army, but the position of its author gives a special interest to some remarks he makes on the causes of the French defeats. "Before the misfortunes of 1870," he says, "no weight was attached to the opinion of those who declared that the military organization of our country stands in no relation to its political status. * * * Before the campaign of 1870 the Artillery Committee would not admit that the material of the Prussian artillery was more complete and practical than ours, and the Engineer Committee declared that our fortresses were not too numerous, and that they were in a condition to resist the new artillery. It would not allow that one-half of our fortresses must be razed and the other half rebuilt in accordance with the system which has made Antwerp one of the first fortresses in the world. It required such sad events as those we have witnessed to make General Coffinieres—a general of engineers—admit before a council of war that Metz could not withstand a siege of fourteen days if it lost the protection of Marshal Bazaine's army. Before the campaign of 1870 the military administration obstinately opposed the views of those who advised that the country should be divided into districts, each with a *corps d'armee* capable of providing itself with every requisite for the field in its own district." In another passage, after highly praising the discipline of the Prussian army, the ex-Emperor proceeds:—"Between the leading principle of the Prussian army, which looks upon the will of the King was the highest law, and the injurious maxims which prevail among us, there is a wide interval. What do we hear on every occasion? 'I serve my country, not an individual;' and this phrase, which is supposed to elevate one's personal dignity, is really only a mask for all disloyalty, skepticism, and breaches of faith. In every monarchy the sovereign is the commander-in-chief of the army, and every man under the flag serves him and owes him obedience and loyalty, for the sovereign represents the whole nation. Without this principle there is neither discipline nor order in the ranks, nor security for society."

—An article in the *Allgemeine Zeitung* sharply criticizes the present organization of the German navy. The author says that the naval administration, from its chief downwards, is "hemmed in between the army on the one side and the bureaucracy on the other. * * Its commander-in-chief is a general; the most important posts of the department are held by pensioned army intendants and other landsmen; so that, with the exception of a few of the younger and more influential men, the director of the office, Admiral Jachmann, is alone capable of giving due influence to the opinions of those who have a practical acquaintance with naval affairs. This accounts for the lukewarmness and indifference with which the department conducts its business." The writer proceeds to show that during the war the want of a Minister of Marine was constantly felt, the War Minister, General von Roon, having found it impossible to attend to the army in France and to the fleet in the North Sea as well. As to the officers, "there are doubtless distinguished men among them, but a thorough awakening of their professional spirit would do no harm." The article further points out that there has been a stagnation of promotion in the navy, owing to vacancies (of which there are several in the establishments of most ships on active service) not having been filled up, and that the pay of the officers, and especially of the surgeons, chaplains, engineers, and paymasters, is much too low.

—On the subject of explosive cartridges a correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* writes as follows:—You will doubtless remember a certain vigorous despatch, published some months ago, in which Count Bismarck accused the French troops of some practices "contrary to the usages of civilized warfare;" among other things of firing explosive bullets and bullets cut up into small pieces. Bearing this in mind, I was surprised the other day to meet with the two following passages in well-known standard German military works:—1. In the twelfth edition of "Organization and Infantry Service of the Royal Prussian Army," by Lieutenant-General A. von Witzleben, published at Berlin in 1871, and founded upon "Regulations for the Instruction of Troops in Field Service, etc.," dated June, 1870, we find it stated at page 334 (volume 2), in the instructions for the attack of isolated buildings, that "the explosive cartridges served out to infantry are peculiarly applicable to this service." I presume that "explosive cartridges" (explositions-patronen) can only mean cartridges containing explosive bullets. 2. In the first volume of "Bushbeck's Manual for Officers of All Arms," published at Berlin in 1869, we find at page 94 a description of the various patterns of small-arm ammunition, including "buckshot cartridges" (Rephosten-patronen), "which contain six buckshot in addition to the ordinary bullet, which would certainly be as destructive and unusual as bullets cut up into small pieces. I suppose that neither explosive bullets nor buckshot cartridges were used by the Germans in the late war; but if it be true that they still manufacture and issue these missiles, the use of which is particularly recommended to their officers on certain occasions, I think that some day we shall read a despatch in which Prince Bismarck will inform us that it cannot with justice be said that the employment of these projectiles is contrary to the "rules of war." True, there was the convention of St. Petersburg, which Prussia signed, but it can easily be shown that "circumstances have altered." The St. Petersburg Cabinet has taught that much.

—Not many months ago, writes a correspondent of an English paper, the pay of all Government employes in Egypt was reduced, and now they have to give up 5 per cent. of their reduced salary. A new tax of some piastres has been put upon every fedan of land. In some departments the employes are seven months in arrears of pay, and have not a morsel of bread in their homes. The people are being extensively seized to make soldiers of them. When I go out early, I meet soldiers bringing men and young lads into town, all of them tied together, and the soldiers conducting them to the citadel to be examined and passed by the military doctors. They are taken unawares at night while yet asleep. Everybody here seems to think that the Khedive is to take a decided and bold step soon, and it is well known that there is some understanding between Russia and Egypt. The Khedive is reported to have just concluded a loan for six millions and a half sterling. This will keep his head above water for a year or two longer, but the crisis is inevitably coming.

—What would follow upon the execution of the parliamentary threat that the words of an honorable member should be "taken down," or that he should be "named," has long been a mystery. A curious extract from the news column of the Exeter *Gazette* of the 8th of March, 1810, enables us to describe what did follow upon an occasion when both those direful threats were fulfilled. On the 6th of March, 1810, the House of Commons sat in committee to hear evidence in the inquiry into the Walcheren expedition. The Earl of Chatham was under examination, and one of the members of the House, Mr. Fuller, conceived that several questions he had put had not met with that attention which their importance justified. Accordingly, when the Earl of Chatham withdrew, Mr. Fuller rose and complained of the slight put upon him, adding with an oath, "I have as much right to be heard as any man who has paid for filling the place he holds." The Chancellor of the Exchequer (Spencer Perceval, afterwards Premier) moved "That the words of the hon. member should be taken down." The committee assenting, the words were taken down, and when the House resumed, Sir John Anstruther, chairman of the committee, reported the expression. The Speaker then "informed the House" that it had "come to his knowledge" that a member had used unparliamentary language, which was a breach of the privileges of the honorable House. He felt deeply grieved, but it would become his duty to name him. Here the irrepressible Mr. Fuller came to the assistance of the Speaker by shouting out, "Oh! you need not be diffident! It's me, Jack Fuller." This did not tend to lessen the gravity of Mr. Fuller's position, and the Speaker sternly ordered him to withdraw. He declined, and it was only at the earnest solicitations of his friends that he eventually consented to leave the House. The Chancellor of the Exchequer then moved that Mr. Fuller be taken into custody by the Sergeant-at-Arms. The House cordially agreed with the motion, and the Sergeant-at-Arms was fully instructed to take the honorable member into his custody. But the House, as it presently discovered, had reckoned without the honorable member. Mr. Fuller was found in the lobby, and upon the Sergeant-at-Arms communicating to him the nature of his delicate mission, he rushed past him into the House and, interrupting the proceedings, declared in a loud voice that the Speaker had no right or authority to order him into custody. Who was the Speaker? And what was the Speaker? Why, he was the servant of the members, and by their habit of submission to him they had made him their master. In order that there should be no mistake as to whom he referred, Mr. Fuller, who appears to have been a gentleman of characteristically frank speech, added that he meant "the insignificant little fellow in the wig over there." This is the last of the observations offered by Mr. Fuller upon this interesting occasion that have come down to us. A free fight between the hon. member and the Sergeant-at-Arms, who had the assistance of four messengers, followed, and eventually Mr. Fuller was carried out of the House. "Tis sixty years ago;" but we feel sure that no member of the present House of Commons can read without a shudder that the Right Honorable Speaker was once publicly referred to in the House as "the insignificant little fellow in the wig."

—With the exception of the colored and other lithographs, and the account of the Yama-mai or oak silkworm, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, Mr. Adams' third report upon the silk culture of Japan is not of so much general interest as his first report of 1870. Indeed, several of the lithographs which swell the price of the present parliamentary paper are illustrations to the excellent report of last year. There is, however, one point of much importance on which some new light is thrown—the parasite "uji" (maggot), as the Japanese call it, which preys upon the silkworm, and in some years kills from 30 to 84 per cent. of the worms, and threatens completely to ruin the industry. It appears that neither M. Guerin-Meneville, nor the *Entomologist*, nor the *Moniteur des Soies* have been able to arrive at the natural history of this insect. The state of mind of the Japanese peasant upon the subject is rebuked in a despairing despatch from Date, ex-prince of Uwajima and Minister of the Home Department. He says:—"Is it not painful to attribute a plague like that of the uji solely to Providence because we have not yet ascertained its causes?" The theory regarding the uji to which Mr. Adams gave currency in his first report was that during the spring a fly having deposited its eggs on the mulberry leaf, they were introduced with the food into the silkworm's intestines. The better opinion, however, seems to be, as stated in the second report and confirmed in the third, that the fly pierces the silkworm and deposits its egg underneath the skin, where it is hatched into the uji or larva, which, feeding upon the body of the silkworm during its changes, gradually increases until it is nearly as large as the chrysalis itself, and in the end destroys its way out of the cocoon, which thereupon becomes useless. The uji then shrinks considerably, in the course of four or five days into a small chrysalis of its own, which on dissection discloses the embryo of a fly, although it has not been sufficiently observed to ascertain the time of the fly's natural issue. The birth of the fly is, however, perhaps correctly supposed to occur about the time of the hatching of the first crop of silkworms in the following spring, when it deposits its eggs, and the existence of the next annual generation begins. This supposition is chiefly grounded on the fact that the second crop of the worms, the summer hatching, is comparatively free from the uji. The ignorant Japanese, unfortunately, do not destroy the uji issue from the cocoons, but merely throw them away; and the efforts of the Japanese Government to circulate information on the subject have hitherto been unavailing. One notification warns the population to "remember the saying, 'Fear posterity,' and that it is impossible to affirm that the extreme limit of progress has been attained." It is a curious fact that 320,000 lbs. weight of silkworms' eggs were exported from Japan to France and Italy in 1869. Mr. Adams has to struggle against misprints, and it is rather hard on him that his map of the silk districts of Japan, which apoears to be much improved from that of last year, is engraved upside-down, the north being very nearly where the south ought to be.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, April 20, 1871.
The Stated Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company will be held at the rooms of the Board of Trade, No. 505 CHESNUT Street, on TUESDAY, the 2d day of May next, at 11 o'clock A. M., after which an election will be held for President and Board of Managers to serve for the ensuing year.
The polls will close at 1 o'clock P. M.
E. W. CLARK,
4 20thstu tm1 President.

PILES.—DR. GUNNELL DEVOTES HIS time to the treatment of Piles, blind, bleeding, or itching. Hundreds of cases deemed incurable without an operation have been permanently cured. Best city reference given. Office, No. 21 N. ELEVENTH Street. 4 15 3m

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY.
This Company have placed on sale at the new Union Ticket Office, S. E. corner of NINTH and CHESNUT Streets, under the Continental Hotel, a full line of THROUGH TICKETS to all principal points in Central and Western Pennsylvania Oil Regions, New York State, Canada, the West and Northwest, and offer a choice of routes which, for beauty and variety of scenery, are unsurpassed.
Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their BAGGAGE CHECKED FROM HOTELS OR RESIDENCES by the Union Transfer Company.
For particulars, Guides, Circulars, etc., apply at the ticket office, S. E. corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets.
Ask for tickets via Philadelphia and Reading RR.
C. G. HANCOCK, General Ticket Agent.
G. A. NICOLLS, Gen'l Superintendent. 4 25 6t

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, April 15, 1871.
A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company will be held at the Office of said Company, in the city of Philadelphia, on the 8th day of May, 1871, at 12½ P. M., when and where the joint agreement entered into by the Board of Managers of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company and the Board of Directors of the Northern Liberties and Penn Township Railroad Company for the consolidation of the said companies and the merger of the Northern Liberties and Penn Township Railroad Company into the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company will be submitted to the said stockholders, and a vote by ballot, in person or by proxy, taken for the adoption or rejection of the same.
J. W. JONES,
4 18 Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 South FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, April 15, 1871.
A special meeting of the Stockholders of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company will be held at the office of the said company, in the city of Philadelphia, on the eighth day of May, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., when and where the joint agreement entered into by the Board of Managers of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company and the Board of Directors of the Lebanon and Tremont Railroad Company, for the consolidation of the said companies, and the merger of the Lebanon and Tremont Railroad Company into the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, will be submitted to the said stockholders, and a vote, by ballot in person, or by proxy, taken for the adoption or rejection of the same.
J. W. JONES,
4 18 Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LEBANON AND TREMONT RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 277 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, April 15, 1871.—A special meeting of the stockholders of the Lebanon and Tremont Railroad Company will be held at the office of the said company in the city of Philadelphia, on the eighth day of May, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., when and where the joint agreement entered into by the Board of Managers of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company and the Board of Directors of the Lebanon and Tremont Railroad Company for the consolidation of the said companies, and the merger of the Lebanon and Tremont Railroad Company into the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, will be submitted to the said stockholders and a vote by ballot in person or by proxy taken for the adoption or rejection of the same.
ALBERT FOSTER, Secretary.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
TRENTON, April 10, 1871.
NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY will be held at TRENTON, May 10, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Company's office, for the election of seven Directors to serve for the ensuing year.
SAMUEL J. BAYARD,
4 19 Secretary C. and A. R. R. and T. Co.

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, April 24, 1871.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this company will take place at the Rooms of the Board of Trade, No. 505 CHESNUT Street, on WEDNESDAY, May 3, 1871, at 12 o'clock, at which time an election will be held for Seven Directors to serve for the ensuing year.
4 25 6t CHAS. S. TEAL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH ZINC CO., No. 333 WALNUT STREET.
PHILADELPHIA, April 17, 1871.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Lehigh Zinc Company will be held at the Office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, May 3 prox., at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of electing Seven Directors to serve during the ensuing year, and for the transaction of other business.
4 17 14t GORDON MONGES, Treasurer.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS SPLENdid Hair Dye is the best in the world, the only true and perfect Dye. Harmless—Reliable—Instantaneous—no disappointment—no ridiculous tints—"*Does not contain Lead nor any Vitalic Poison to injure a Hair or System.*" Invigorates the Hair and leaves it soft and beautiful; Black or Brown.
Sold by all Druggists and dealers. Applied at the Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. [4 27 mwf5

CITY NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, April 25, 1871.
At a stated meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, THOMAS POTTER, Esq., was unanimously elected President of this Bank.
G. ALBERT LEWIS,
4 25 6t5 Cashier.

THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA
Manufacture and sell the Improved Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.
D. T. GAGE,
5 30tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.

JOUVIN'S KID GLOVE CLEANER restores soiled gloves equal to new. For sale by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Price 25 cents per bottle. 11 23mwf5

DR. F. R. THOMAS, No. 914 WALNUT ST., formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to extracting teeth without pain, with fresh nitrous oxide gas. 11 17

DISPENSARY FOR SKIN DISEASES, NO. 216 S. ELEVENTH Street.
Patients treated gratuitously at this institution daily at 11 o'clock. 1 14

ICE.

"PRICE OF ICE LOW ENOUGH TO SATISFY ALL."
"BE SURE KNICKERBOCKER IS ON THE WAGON."
KNICKERBOCKER ICE COMPANY.
THOS. E. CAHILL, President.
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Principal Office,
No. 435 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
Branch Offices and Depots,
North Pennsylvania Railroad and Master street.
Ridge Avenue and Willow street.
Willow Street Wharf, Delaware avenue.
Twenty-second and Hamilton streets.
Ninth Street and Washington avenue.
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No. 4533 Main Street, Germantown.
No 21 North Second street, Camden, N. J., and Cape May, New Jersey.
1871. Prices for Families, Offices, etc. 1871.
8 pounds daily, 50 cents per week.
12 " " 65 " " "
16 " " 80 " " "
20 " " 95 " " "
Half bushel or forty pounds, 20 cents each delivery. 4 28 3m5

TOBACCO.

LEAF TOBACCO.
100 CASES CHOICE CONNECTICUT WRAPPERS,
Crop 1869. For sale by
DAVID L. KETLER,
Nos. 50 and 52 South FOURTH Street,
4 7 1mrp Philadelphia.

J. MAYER HAS REMOVED TO NINTH Street, between Arch and Cherry. Notice the flag. His braids can be changed to suit any style of hair-dressing, therefore you will find them the most convenient travelling companions. Remember they can only be obtained at NINTH Street, between Arch and Cherry. Losings of hair can be worked into a variety of ornamental styles. Save your losings, weigh them before sending, and avoid misunderstanding. Branch No. 2103 MOUNT VERNON Street. 4 27 tf

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANIES.

THE PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY FOR INSURANCES ON LIVES AND GRANTING
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CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL $1,000,000.
SURPLUS UPWARDS OF $750,000.
Receive money on deposit, returnable on demand, for which interest is allowed.
And under appointment by individuals, corporations, and courts, act as
EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, TRUSTEES, GUARDIANS, ASSIGNEES, COMMITTEES, RECEIVERS, AGENTS, COLLECTORS, ETC.
And for the faithful performance of its duties as such all its assets are liable.
CHARLES DUTILH, President.
WILLIAM B. HILL, Actuary.
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Henry J. Williams,	Charles H. Hutchinson,
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SECURITY FROM LOSS BY BURGLARY ROBBERY, FIRE, OR ACCIDENT.
The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company
OF PHILADELPHIA
IN THEIR
New Marble Fire-proof Building,
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Capital subscribed, $1,000,000; paid, $700,000.
COUPON BONDS, STOCKS, SECURITIES, FAMILY PLATE, COIN, DEEDS, and VALUABLES of every description received for safe-keeping, under guarantee, at very moderate rates.
The Company also rent SAFES INSIDE THEIR BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS, at prices varying from $15 to $75 a year, according to size. An extra size for Corporations and Bankers. Rooms and desks adjoining vaults provided for Safe Renters.
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TRUST FUNDS AND INVESTMENTS kept SEPARATE AND APART from assets of Company.
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The Company act as EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, and GUARDIANS, and RECEIVE and EXECUTE TRUSTS of every description, from the Courts, Corporations, and Individuals.
N. B. BROWNE, President.
C. H. CLARK, Vice-President.
ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.
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Charles Macalester,	Henry C. Gibson,
Edward W. Clark,	J. Gillingham Fell.
Henry Pratt McKean.	(5 13 fmw5

THE PHILADELPHIA TRUST, SAFE DEPOSIT AND INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE AND BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS IN THE PHILADELPHIA BANK BUILDING,
No. 421 CHESNUT STREET.
CAPITAL, $500,000.
FOR SAFE-KEEPING of GOVERNMENT BONDS and other SECURITIES, FAMILY PLATE, JEWELRY, and other VALUABLES, under special guarantee, at the lowest rates.
The Company also offer for Rent, at rates varying from $15 to $75 per annum, the renter holding the key, SMALL SAFES IN THE BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS, affording absolute SECURITY against FIRE THEFT, BURGLARY, and ACCIDENT.
All fiduciary obligations, such as TRUSTS, GUARDIANSHIPS, EXECUTORSHIPS, etc., will be undertaken and faithfully discharged.
All trust investments are kept separate and apart from the Company's assets.
Circulars, giving full details, forwarded on application.
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Treasurer—WM. L. DUBOIS. 2 3fmw5

EDUCATIONAL.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY,
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.,
Comprises the following Departments:—
Harvard College, the University Lectures, Divinity School, Law School, Medical School, Dental School, Lawrence Scientific School, School of Mining and Practical Geology, Bussey Institution (a School of Agriculture and Horticulture), Botanic Garden, Astronomical Observatory, Museum of Comparative Zoology, Peabody Museum of Archæology, Episcopal Theological School.
The next academic year begins on September 28, 1871.
The first examination for admission to Harvard College will begin June 29, at 8 A. M. The second examination for admission to Harvard College, and the examinations for admission to the Scientific and Mining Schools, will begin September 28. The requisites for admission to the College have been changed this year. There is now a mathematical alternative for a portion of the classics. A circular describing the new requisites and recent examination papers will be mailed on application.
UNIVERSITY LECTURES.—Thirty-three courses in 1870-71, of which twenty begin in the week February 12-19. These lectures are intended for graduates of colleges, teachers, and other competent adults (men or women). A circular describing them will be mailed on application.
THE LAW SCHOOL has been reorganized this year. It has seven instructors, and a library of 16,000 volumes. A circular explains the new course of study, the requisites for the degree, and the cost of attending the school. The second half of the year begins February 13.
For catalogues, circulars, or information, address
J. W. HARRIS,
2 6 3m Secretary.

EDGEHILL SCHOOL
MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.,
Four Miles from Philadelphia.
The session commenced MONDAY, April 10, 1871.
For circulars apply to
Rev. T. W. CATTELL.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HOOVER'S NEW CHROMOS.
"The Changed Cross," size 22x28, the finest ever offered to the public.
"Mary and St. John," size 22x28, a most sublime chromo.
"The Beautiful Snow," size 16x22, a very impressive picture.
"The Holy Family," size 22x28, a real gem.
"Delhi, Del. Co., N. Y.," size 22x28, a beautiful autumn scene.
Published and sold, wholesale and retail, by
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3 18smw3m Philadelphia, second floor.

CARACAS CHOCOLATE,
Imported and for sale by
DALLETT & SON,
4 4 1m No. 129 S. FRONT Street.

SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
City of Brussels, Saturday, April 22, at 2 P. M.
City of London, Saturday, April 29, at 1 P. M.
City of Dublin, via Halifax, Tuesday, May 2, at 1 P. M.
City of Antwerp, Wednesday, May 3, at 2 P. M.
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier No. 45 North river.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By Mail Steamer Sailing every Saturday.

Payable in gold.		Payable in currency.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Halifax	20	To Halifax	15

Passengers also forwarded to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

NATIONAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
STEAM DIRECT TO AND FROM NEW YORK, QUEENSTOWN, AND LIVERPOOL.
The magnificent Ocean Steamships of this line, sailing regularly every SATURDAY, are among the largest in the world, and famous for the degree of safety, comfort, and speed attained.
CABIN RATES, CURRENCY,
$75 and $65. First class Excursion Tickets, good for twelve months, $130. Early application must be made in order to secure a choice of state-rooms.
STEERAGE RATES, CURRENCY,
Outward, $28. Prepaid, $32. Tickets to and from Londonderry and Glasgow at the same low rates. Persons visiting the old country, or sending for their friends should remember that these rates are positively much cheaper than other first-class lines.
Bank drafts issued for any amount, at lowest rates, payable on demand in all parts of England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, and the Continent of Europe.
Apply to *WALLER & CO., Agents,*
No. 204 WALNUT St., just above Second.

THE REGULAR STEAMSHIPS ON THE PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE are ALONE authorized to issue through bills of lading to interior points South and West in connection with South Carolina Railroad Company.
ALFRED L. TYLER,
Vice-President So. C. RR. Co.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, La.
The JUNIATA will sail for New Orleans, via Havana, on Tuesday, May 9, at 8 A. M.
The YAZOO will sail from New Orleans, via Havana, on ——, May ——.
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to MOBILE, GALVESTON, INDIANOLA, ROCKPORT, LAVACCA, and BRAZOS, and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red river freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.
WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.
The TONAWANDA will sail for Savannah on Saturday, May 6.
The WYOMING will sail from Savannah on Saturday, May 6, at 8 A. M.
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.
SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.
The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington, N. C., on Tuesday, May 9, at 6 A. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Wednesday, May 17.
Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.
Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington at as low rates as by any other route.
Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
No. 130 S. THIRD Street.

CLYDE'S STEAM LINES.—Office, No. 12 South WHARVES.
PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR-LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY "at noon," from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
No bills of lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing day.
THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air-line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and at Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West via Virginia and Tennessee Air-line, and Richmond and Danville Railroads.
Freights HANDLED BUT ONCE and taken at LOWER RATES than by any other line.
No charge for commissions, drayage, or any expense of transfer. Steamships insure at lowest rates.
FREIGHTS RECEIVED DAILY.
State-room accommodations for passengers.
WM. P. PORTER, Agent, Richmond and City Point. T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents, Norfolk.

PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.—PHILADELPHIA and CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.
THURSDAY LINE FOR CHARLESTON.
The first-class Steamship VIRGINIA, Captain Hutter, will sail on Thursday, May 4, at 12 o'clock, noon, from Pier 8, North Wharves, above Arch street.
Through bills of lading to all principal points in South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, etc., etc.
Rates of freight as low as by any other route.
For freight or passage apply on the Pier, as above.
WM. A. COURTENAY, Agent in Charleston.

FOR NEW YORK DAILY—VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The CHEAPEST and QUICKEST water communication between Philadelphia and New York.
Steamers leave DAILY from first wharf below MARKET Street, Philadelphia, and foot of WALL Street New York.
THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.
Goods forwarded by all the lines running out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.
Freight received daily and forwarded on accommodating terms.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, New York.

NEW EXPRESS LINE to ALEXANDRIA, GEORGETOWN, AND WASHINGTON, D. C., Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, connecting with Orange and Alexandria Railroad.
Steamers leave regularly every SATURDAY at noon, from First Wharf above MARKET Street.
Freights received daily.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents, Georgetown, D. C.
M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents, Alexandria, Va.

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE TOW-BOAT COMPANY.
Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.
CAPTAIN JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.
OFFICE, No. 12 South WHARVES,
PHILADELPHIA.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
AGENTS
For all the above lines,
No. 12 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia,
where further information may be obtained.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.
SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES.
The steam propellers of this company leave daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.
Through in twenty-four hours.
Goods forwarded to any point free of commission.
Freights taken on accommodating terms.
Apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,
No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

LORILLARD STEAMSHIP COMPANY
FOR NEW YORK,
SAILING TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS AT NOON.
INSURANCE ONE-EIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT.
No bill of lading or receipt signed for less than fifty cents, and no insurance effected for less than one dollar premium.
For further particulars and rates apply at Company's office, Pier 53 East river, New York, or to
JOHN F. OHL,
PIER 19 NORTH WHARVES.
N. B.—Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAYS,
THURSDAYS,
AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAMSHIPS
SAN SALVADOR, Captain Nickerson, from Pier No. 8 North River.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green.
MONTGOMERY, Captain Faircloth, from Pier No. 13 North River.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West street.
LEO, Captain Dearborn, from Pier No. 16 East River.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South street.
GENERAL BARNES, Captain Mallory, from Pier No. 36 North River.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty street.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS Sail every Saturday and alternate Wednesday to and from Glasgow and Derry.
Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden, or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably, and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.	"EXTRA" STEAMERS.
ANGLIA,	IOWA,
AUSTRALIA,	TYRIAN,
BRITANNIA,	BRITANNIA,
INDIA,	IOWA,
COLUMBIA,	TYRIAN,
EUROPA.	BRITANNIA.

From Pier 20 North river, New York, at noon.
Rates of Passage, Payable in Currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry:—
First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets (good for twelve months), securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.
Certificates, at reduced rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS,
No. 7 BOWLING GREEN.

WHITE STAR LINE
OCEANIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S LINE OF NEW STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK, IRELAND.
The company's fleet comprises the following magnificent full-powered ocean steamships, the six largest in the world:—
OCEANIC, Captain Murray. ARCTIC.
ATLANTIC, Captain Thompson. BALTIC.
PACIFIC, Captain Perry. ADRIATIC.
These new vessels have been designed specially for the transatlantic trade, and combine speed, safety, and comfort.
Passenger accommodations unrivalled.
Parties sending for their friends in the old country can now obtain prepaid tickets.
Steerage, $32, currency.
Other rates as low as any first-class line.
For further particulars apply to ISMAY, IMRIE & CO., No. 10 WATER Street, Liverpool, and No. 7 EAST INDIA Avenue, LEADENHALL Street, London; or at the company's offices, No. 19 BROADWAY, New York.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL, UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.
MERRIMACK, Captain Wier.
SOUTH AMERICA, Captain E. L. Tinklepaugh.
NORTH AMERICA, Captain G. B. Slocum.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New York.

CORDAGE, ETC.

CORDAGE.
Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage
At Lowest New York Prices

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES on Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES on Goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES on Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1870.

$300,000 United States Six Per Cent Loan (lawful money)	$333,375 00
230,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	214,000 00
230,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from Tax)	204,162 50
164,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	168,920 00
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Ct. Bonds	20,700 00
25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Ct. Bonds	25,250 00
25,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000 00
20,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Ct. Loan	18,000 00
7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Ct. Loan	4,200 00
12,500 Pennsylvania Railroad Company (250 Shares Stock)	15,000 00
5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Company (100 Shares Stock)	4,300 00
10,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company (80 sh's Stock)	4,000 00
1,650 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	261,650 00
$1,960,150 Par. C'st, $1,904,447 34. M'k't v'l	$1,293 557 00
Real Estate	56,000 50
Bills Receivable for Insurances made	230,971 27
Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company	93,375 40
Stock and Scrip, etc., of sundry corporations, $7950, estimated value	3,912 00
Cash	142,911 73
	$1,820,727 97

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	William G. Boulton,
Edmund A. Souder,	Edward Darlington,
Joseph H. Seal,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry Sloan,	Jacob Riegel,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Hugh Craig,	Spencer McIlvaine,
John D. Taylor,	Thomas P. Stotesbury,
George W. Bernadou,	John B. Semple, Pittsb'rg,
Wm. C. Houston,	A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
H. Frank Robinson,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary.

Fire, Inland, and Marine Insurance.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA,

Incorporated 1794.

CAPITAL $500,000
ASSETS January 1, 1871 $3,050,536

Receipts of Premiums, '70 ..... $2,096,154
Interests from Investments, 1870.. 137,050
$2,233,204

Losses paid in 1870 ..... $1,136,941

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

First Mortgages on Philadelphia City Property	$334,950
United States Government Loans	325,932
Pennsylvania State Loans	169,310
Philadelphia City Loans	200,000
New Jersey and other State Loans and City Bonds	225,510
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co., other Railroad Mortgage Bonds and Loans	366,245
Philadelphia Bank and other Stocks	69,486
Cash in Bank	$31,048
Loans on Collateral Security	31,434
Notes receivable and Marine Premiums unsettled	438,420
Accrued Interest and Premium in course of transmission	83,201
Real estate, Office of the Company	30,000
	$3,050,536

Certificates of Insurance issued, payable in London at the Counting House of Messrs. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, PRESIDENT.
CHARLES PLATT, VICE-PRESIDENT.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN,	FRANCIS R. COPE,
SAMUEL W. JONES,	EDW. H. TROTTER,
JOHN A. BROWN,	EDW. S. CLARKE,
CHARLES TAYLOR,	T. CHARLTON HENRY,
AMBROSE WHITE,	ALFRED D. JESSUP,
WILLIAM WELSH,	LOUIS C. MADEIRA,
JOHN MASON,	CHAS. W. CUSHMAN,
GEORGE L. HARRISON,	CLEMENT A. GRISCOM
WILLIAM BROCKIE.	

FIRE ASSOCIATION,

INCORPORATED MARCH 17, 1820,
OFFICE,
No. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET,
INSURE
BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY

From Loss by fire (in the City of Philadelphia only).

ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,705,319 07.

TRUSTEES.

William H. Hamilton,	Charles P. Bower,
John Carrow,	Jesse Lightfoot,
George I. Young,	Robert Shoemaker,
Joseph R. Lyndall,	Peter Armbruster,
Levi P. Coates,	M. H. Dickinson,
Samuel Sparhawk,	Peter Williamson,
Joseph E. Schell,	

WM. H. HAMILTON, President.
SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President.
WILLIAM F. BUTLER, Secretary.

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE S. W. CORNER FOURTH AND WALNUT STREETS.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
CASH CAPITAL (paid up in full) $200,000 00
CASH ASSETS, December 1, 1870 ..... 600,388 00

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer,
Nalbro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	William G. Boulton,
Benjamin T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thomas H. Montgomery,
John H. Brown,	James M. Aertsen.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEXANDER W. WISTER, Secretary.
JACOB E. PETERSON, Assistant-Secretary.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO., LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds.

$8,000,000 IN GOLD.

PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
HAR. H. PREVOST. CHAS. F. HERRING

INSURANCE.

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1871.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.

Assets Jan. 1, '71, $3,087,452 35

CAPITAL $400,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS. 2,687,452 35

INCOME FOR 1871, $1,900,000. LOSSES PAID IN 1870, $272,881 70.

Losses Paid Since 1829 Nearly $6,000,000.

The Assets of the "FRANKLIN" are all invested in solid securities (over $2,750,000 in First Bonds and Mortgages), which are all interest bearing and dividend paying. The Company holds no Bills Receivable taken for Insurances effected.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents and Mortgages.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary.

ASBURY LIFE INSURANCE CO. NEW YORK.

SAMUEL BANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-Pres't and Sec'y.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.

JAMES M. LONGACRE,

MANAGER FOR PENNSYLVANIA AND DELAWARE,

Office, 302 WALNUT St., Philadelphia.

A. C. WOOD, Jr., Medical Examiner.
REV. S. POWERS, Special Agent.

Union Mutual Insurance Company

OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804.

Fire, Marine, and Inland Insurance.

Office, N. E. Cor. THIRD and WALNUT

LOSSES PAID SINCE FORMATION, $7,000,000.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, JANUARY 1, 1871, $255,397 89.

RICHARD S. SMITH, President.
JOHN MOSS, Secretary.

People's Fire Insurance Company,

No. 514 WALNUT Street.

CHARTERED 1859.

Fire Insurance at LOWEST RATES consistent with security. Losses promptly adjusted and paid. NO UNPAID LOSSES.

Assets December 31, 1870 ..... $128,851 78

CHAS. E. BONN, President.
GEO. BUSCH, JR., Secretary.

ANTHRACITE INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED 1854.
CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Office, No. 311 WALNUT Street, between Third and Fourth streets, Philadelphia.

This Company will insure against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Buildings, Furniture, and Merchandise generally.

Also, Marine Insurance on Vessels, Cargoes, and Freights. Inland Insurance to all parts of the Union.

DIRECTORS.

William Esher,	Lewis Audenreid,
Wm. M. Baird,	John Ketcham,
John R. Blakiston,	J. E. Baum,
W. F. Dean,	John B. Heyl,
Peter Sieger,	Samuel H. Rothermel.

WILLIAM ESHER, President.
WM. F. DEAN, Vice-President.
W. M. SMITH, Secretary.

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS.

Charles Richardson,	Robert Pearce,
William H. Rhawn,	John Kessler, Jr.,
William M. Seyfert,	Edward B. Orne,
John F. Smith,	Charles Stokes,
Nathan Hilles,	John W. Everman,
George A. West,	Mordecai Buzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS L. BLANCHARD, Secretary.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
John Devereux,	Daniel Haddock,
Franklin A. Comly.	

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low Pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all size and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB G. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
BEACH and PALMER Streets.

GIRARD TUBE WORKS AND IRON CO.,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.,

Manufacture Plain and Galvanized WROUGHT-IRON PIPE and Sundries for Gas and Steam Fitters, Plumbers and Machinists, Railing Makers, Oil Refiners, etc.

WORKS,
TWENTY-THIRD AND FILBERT STREETS.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,
No. 42 N. FIFTH STREET.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF ALL numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.

JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 10 CHURCH Street (City Stores).

RAILROAD LINES.

1870.—FOR NEW YORK—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 7 A. M., Mail and Accommodation, via Camden and Amboy, and at 8:30 P. M., Accommodation, via Camden and Jersey City.

At 2 and 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 7 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Freehold and Farmingdale.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, 5, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Edgewater, Beverly, Delanco, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 5, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 11:30 P. M. line leaves from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

At 7:30 and 9:45 A. M., 1:20, 3:10, 5:30, 6:45 and 12 P. M., New York Express Lines, and at 11:30 P. M., Line, via Jersey City.

At 7:30 and 9:45 A. M., 1:20, 3:10, 5:30, 6:45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.

At 9:45 A. M. 1:20, 6:45 and 12 P. M. for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (night) for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg Junction, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

Sunday Lines leave at 9:45 A. M., 6:45 P. M., and 12 night.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 9:30 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7:30 and 9:30 A. M., 2:30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 A. M., 12:30, 5:15, and 7:30 P. M. for Bustleton, Holmesburg, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2:50, 5:15, 8, and 7:30 P. M. for Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

VIA BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD.

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Rochester, Syracuse, Great Bend, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE), VIA NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD

At 11 A. M. for New York, Long Branch, and intermediate places.

VIA CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY RAILROAD.

At 6:45 and 11 A. M., 1, 2:30, 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11:30 P. M. for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 6:45 A. M., 2:30 and 6:30 P. M. for Lumberton and Medford.

At 6:45 and 11 A. M., 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M. for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 6:45 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Horners-town, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

Dec. 12, 1870. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, COREY, ROCHESTER, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Takes effect December 19, 1870.

Fifteen Daily Trains leave Passenger Depot, corner of Berks and American streets (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

7:00 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

At 7:35 A.M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, Elmira, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

9:25 A. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

9:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, Hackettstown, Schooley's Mountain, and N. J. Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

11 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington 1:15 and 5:30 and 8:18 P. M., for Abington.

1:45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Hazleton.

2:30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

At 3:20 P. M. (Bethlehem Accommodation) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Coplay.

4:15 P. M. (Mail) for Doylestown

5:00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

6:20 P. M. (Accommodation) for Lansdale

11:30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

The Fifth and Sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union Lines City Cars run to the Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA FROM Bethlehem at 8:55, and 10:35 A. M.; 2:15, 5:05, and 8:25 P. M.

Doylestown at 8:20 A. M., 4:40 and 6:35 P. M.

Lansdale at 7:30 A. M.

Fort Washington at 9:20 and 11:20 A. M., 3:10 P. M.

Abington at 2:35, 6:55, and 9:35 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:20 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2:00 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4:00 P. M.

Tickets sold and baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. Fifth street.

Dec. 19, 1870. ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—The trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows from the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.	
MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia	9:40 P. M.
" " Williamsport	7:25 A. M.
" arrives at Erie	7:40 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia	12:20 A. M.
" " Williamsport	8:30 P. M.
" arrives at Erie	7:40 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia	9:30 A. M.
" " Williamsport	6:35 P. M.
" arrives at Lock Haven	7:50 P. M.
EASTWARD.	
MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie	9:00 A. M.
" " Williamsport	10:05 P. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	6:50 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie	9:00 P. M.
" " Williamsport	8:25 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	5:30 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Lock Haven	8:15 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9:25 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	5:30 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP. leaves Williamsport	12:35 A. M.
" " Sunbury	2:50 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	9:40 A. M.

Express, Mail, and Accommodation, east and West, connect at Corry, and all west bound trains and Mail and Accommodation east at Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

WM. A. BALDWIN, General Superintendent.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF HOURS. On and after MONDAY, April 24, 1871, trains will run as follows:—Leave Philadelphia from depot of P. W. & B. R. R., corner Broad street and Washington avenue:—

For Port Deposit at 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

For Oxford at 7 A. M., 4:30 P. M., and 7 P. M.

For Oxford Wednesdays and Saturdays only at 3:30 P. M.

For Chadd's Ford and Chester Creek Railroad at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 4:30 P. M., and 7 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays only 3:30 P. M.

Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with the Wilmington and Reading Railroad.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Port Deposit at 9:25 A. M. and 4:25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.

Oxford at 6:05 A. M., 10:35 A. M. and 5:30 P. M. Sundays at 5:30 P. M. only.

Chadd's Ford at 7:25 A. M., 11:55 A. M., 4:20 P. M., and 6:49 P. M. Sundays 6:49 P. M. only.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD, General Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.

FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT; COMMENCING MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1870.

Trains will leave Philadelphia as follows:—From foot of Market street (upper ferry),

8:15 A. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, Vineland, Millville, and way stations.

11:45 A. M., Woodbury Accommodation.

3:15 P. M., Passenger for Cape May, Millville, and way stations below Glassboro.

3:30 P. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, and way stations.

5:30 P. M., Accommodation for Woodbury, Glassboro, Clayton, Swedesboro, and intermediate stations.

Freight Train leaves Camden daily, at 12 M.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD.

April 9, 1871.

Depot—THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

Until further notice trains will Leave and Arrive as follows:—

TRAINS LEAVE.	
Reading and Allentown Way	7:30 a. m.
Harrisburg and Pottsville Express	8:30 a. m.
Philadelphia and Pottsville W. Tr'n	12:30 p. m.
Harrisburg and Pottsville Express	3:30 p. m.
Pottstown Accommodation	4:30 p. m.
Reading and Pottsville Accommodation	5:15 p. m.
ON SUNDAYS.	
To Reading	8:30 a m
To Pottsville	3:15 p. m.
TRAINS ARRIVE.	
Pottstown Accommodation	8:45 a. m.
Reading and Pottsville Accommodation	10:20 a. m.
Harrisburg and Pottsville Express	1:00 p. m.
Philadelphia and Pottsville W. Tr'n	4:30 p. m.
Harrisburg and Pottsville Express	6:15 p. m.
Harrisburg, Pottsville, and Allentown Accommodation	9:10 p. m.
ON SUNDAYS.	
From Pottsville	12:35 a. m.
From Reading	7:15 p. m.

The Sunday trains connect with similar trains on the Perkiomen and Colebrookdale Railroads.

For Downingtown and points on Chester Valley Railroad take 7:30 a. m., 12:30 and 4:30 p. m.

For Schwenksville and points on Perkiomen Railroad take 7:30 a. m., 12:30 and 4:30 p. m.

For Mt. Pleasant and points on Colebrookdale Railroad take 7:30 a. m. and 4:30 p. m.

New York Express for Pittsburg and West.

Trains leave New York at 9 a. m. and 5 p. m., passing Reading at 1:55 and 10:05 p. m. connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central trains for Chicago, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Baltimore, Williamsport, etc.

Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

Trains for New York leave Harrisburg at 3:10 and 8:10 a. m., and 2 p. m.

Additional train leaves New York for Harrisburg at 12 noon.

For particulars see Guide Books, which can be obtained at S. S. corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets, under Continental Hotel, No. 811 Chesnut street, and at all stations, without charge.

Season, School, Mileage, and Commutation Tickets at reduced rates, to be had of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 South Fourth street, Philadelphia, or J. E. Wooten, Assistant Superintendent, Reading.

STREET CARS.—The Thirteenth and Fifteenth, and Race and Vine streets, connecting with other lines, run close to the depot.

Baggage collected and delivered by Dungan's Baggage Express. Orders left at Depot or at No. 213 S. Fourth street.

Through tickets and baggage checks to all principal points in Oil Regions, New York State, Canada, West, and Northwest, may be obtained at the new Union Ticket Office, southeast corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets, under the Continental Hotel, or at No. 811 Chesnut street. Tickets to principal local points on sale at above offices. Baggage checked from hotels and residences by the Union Transfer Co.

GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN BRANCH.

Depot, Ninth and Green.

ON AND AFTER APRIL 3.

TO GERMANTOWN—6, 7, 7:15, 7:35, 8:30, 9:05, 10, 11 a. m.; 12 noon; 1, 2, 2:30, 3:15, 3:45, 4:05, 4:30, 5:05, 5:10, 5:45, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 8:15, 9, 10:15, 11, 11:40, 12 30, night.

SUNDAY—7:45, 9:05 a. m.; 12:45, noon; 2:15, 4:05, 5:40, 6:45, 7, and 11:05 p. m.

FROM GERMANTOWN—6, 6:25, 6:50, 7:25, 8:05, 8:10, 8:45, 9, 9:25, 10, 11:05, 11:55 a. m.; 1, 1:55, 3, 3:30, 3:55, 4:45, 5, 5:30, 6, 6:10, 6:40, 7:10, 8, 9:05, 10, 10:30, 11:25 p. m.

SUNDAY—8:10, 9:05 a. m.; 1:05, 2:35, 3, 5:55, 6, 9:50, and 10:20 p m.

The 8:05 and 9:25 a. m. down trains, and 2:30, 3:45, 5:05, and 5:45 up trains, will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

Passengers taking the 7:25 a. m. and 6:40 p. m. trains from Germantown will make close connections with the trains for New York at intersection Station.

TO CHESNUT HILL—6, 7, 7:35, 9:05, 10, 12 a. m., 2:30, 3:45, 5:05, 5:45, 7, 8, 9, 11, 11:40 p. m.

SUNDAY—7:45, 9:05 a. m., 12:45 noon, 2:15, 5:40, 6:45, 7 p. m.

FROM CHESNUT HILL—6:10, 7:10, 7:50, 8:30, 9:10, 10:50, 11:40 a. m., 1:40, 3:40, 5:45, 6:25, 6:55, 8:50, 10:15, 11:10 p. m.

Sunday—7:50, 8:45 a. m., 12:45, noon, 2:15, 5:40, 9:20, 10 p. m.

TO CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN—6:05, 7:20, 9, and 11:05 a.m., 12:05, m., 1:30, 3,4, 4:40, 5, 5:30, 6:15, 8:05, 10:20, and 11:45 p. m.

Sunday—7:30, 9 a. m., 1:30, 3, 7:15, and 9:30 p. m.

FROM NORRISTOWN—5:30, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 11 a. m., 1, 2:20, 3:30, 4:30, 5:05, 6:15, 8, 10 p. m.

Sunday—7, 9 a. m., 1:15, 5, 7, 9:30 p. m.

TO MANAYUNK—6:05, 7:20, 9, 10:05, 11:05 a. m. 12:05 noon, 12:45, 1:30, 3, 4, 4:40, 5, 5:30, 6:15, 7:05, 8:05, 9:05, 10:20, 11:45 p. m.

Sunday—7:30, 8, 9, 10 a. m., 12:40 noon, 1:30, 2:10, 3, 4:45, 7:15, 9:30 p. m.

FROM MANAYUNK—6, 6:38, 7:34, 8:05, 8:22, 9:30, 10:45, 11:30 a. m., 1:28, 2:15, 3, 3:38, 5, 5:35, 6:45, 7:45, 8:20, 9:45, 10:30 p m.

Sunday—7:50, 9, 9:30, 10:50 a m., 1:30, 1:43, 3:10, 5:30, 6, 7:30, 10 p. m.

PLYMOUTH BRANCH.—Leave Philadelphia at 7:30, 11:05 a. m. and 5 p. m. Leave Oreland at 6:15, 10 a. m., and 3:20 p. m.

Sunday—Leave Philadelphia at 9 a. m. and 7:15 p. m.

Sunday—Leave Oreland at 6:20 a. m. and 4:36 p. m.

The 7:30 a. m. train from Norristown does not stop at Magee's, Pott's Landing, Domino or Schus' Lane.

The 8 a. m train from Norristown stops at Conshohocken and Manayunk only.

The 4 p. m. train up from Philadelphia is the only train that stops at Domino Lane.

Chester Valley Railroad—Leave Philadelphia at 4:40 p. m Leave Downingtown at 6:40 a. m.

Phœnixville Train—Leaves Philadelphia at 1:30 p. m. Leaves Phœnixville at 4:30 P. M.

Passengers taking the 7:30 and 7:35 and 6:30 p. m. trains from Ninth and Green streets will make close connection with trains for New York at Intersection.

The 12:30 and 5 p. m. trains from New York stop at Intersection.

G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD,

AFTER 8 P. M., SUNDAY, APRIL 16, 1870, the trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 113 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT.	
Pittsburg Express	12:11 A. M.
Bryn Mawr Accommodation	6:30 A. M.
Mail Train	9:00 A. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	9:40 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10:10 A. M. & 7:10 P. M.	
Fast Line	12:40 P. M.
Erie Express	12:40 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	10:00 P. M.
Pacific Express	10:00 P. M.
Way Passenger Train	11:15 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only.

Cincinnati Express, Pacific Express, and Erie Mail and Buffalo Express leave daily.

All other trains daily except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M. at No. 116 Market street.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Philadelphia at 8:40 A. M.; arrives at Paoli at 9:40 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Philadelphia at 5:40 P. M.; arrives at Paoli at 7:40 P. M.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Paoli at 8:50 A. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 9:18 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Paoli at 5:09 P. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 6:20.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT.	
Cincinnati Express	8:10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7:00 A. M.
Erie Mail	7:00 A. M.
Bryn Mawr Accommodation	7:40 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 8:20 A. M. & 5:53 & 9:40 P. M.	
Parkesburg Train	9:00 A. M.
Fast Line and Buffalo Express	9:50 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12:20 P. M.
Erie Express	5:45 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	5:45 P. M.
Pacific Express	3:25 P. M.
Southern Express	5:45 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:40 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent, No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

A. J. CASSATT, General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.

COMMENCING MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1870.

Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.

Express Train at 11:45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (Daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

APRIL WEATHER.

Another Unprecedented Month—The Warmest April on Record in this Vicinity—Comparisons with the Past.

The month of April follows the example of March, and proves to have been decidedly the warmest April on record in this vicinity since 1790. In the following table is given the temperature of each day, according to the record kept at the Pennsylvania Hospital, including the maximum and minimum standing, and that at 9 o'clock in the morning:—

Max. (deg.)	Min. (deg.)	9 A. M. (deg.)	Remarks.
1..47	38	40	Steady rain all day.
2..50	38	44	Cloudy A. M., clear P. M.
3..63	41·5	50·5	Clear all day, rain evening.
4..60	49	51	Clear.
5..60	44·5	53	Clear.
6..57	42	45	Clear.
7..72·5	47·5	53	Cloudy A. M., clear.
8..53	35	62	Fog until 8 A. M., clear.
9..65·5	61·5	77	Hazy all day; fine aurora in evening.
10..80	68	71	Clear.
11..78·5	63	73	Cloudy A. M., clear P. M.
12..66	54	56	Hard wind after midnight.
13..71	50	58·5	Sprinkle of rain P. M.
14..61	49·5	55	Hazy; hale about sun; aurora.
15..65	43	53	Clear.
16..61	46·5	52	Clear.
17..59·5	43	51	Clear.
18..65	46	53	Clear A. M.; cloudy P. M.
19..63·5	52	59	Sprinkle in afternoon.
20..70	52	57	Shower 8 A. M., evening clear.
21..78	68	67	Fog A. M., shower P. M.
22..61·5	49	59	Cloudy A. M., clear P. M.
23..59	47	48	Clear with high wind.
24..65	50	55	Clear.
25..74·5	59·5	60·5	Clear A. M., slight rain P. M.
26..72	50·5	62	Clear.
27..57	50	56	Steady rain from 1 P. M.
28..53·5	47·5	50	Misty A. M., sprinkles.
29..69·5	51·5	57	Cloudy, sprinkles of rain, hail.
30..71	57	60	Clear, sprinkle in evening.
65·98	49·83	56·65	being the averages of the month.

This gives a mean temperature during the month of 57·91 deg., while the average of the means since 1790 has been only 51·35 deg., and since 1825 only 52 deg. The mean temperature of March was 48·7 deg., the average of the means for the corresponding month since 1790 having been 39·2 deg., and 41·34 deg. since 1825. It will be noticed, however, that during March the mean temperature exceeded the average for the past forty-seven years by 7·36 deg., while the corresponding excess in April was but 5·91 deg.

To show how completely the month just closed has exceeded its corresponding predecessors in warmth, we present the following table, which gives the mean, maximum, and minimum temperature of the month of April in each year since 1841, with the range of the thermometer during the month:—

Year.	Mean. (deg.)	Max. (deg.)	Min. (deg.)	Range (deg.)
1871	57·91	85·5	38	47·5
1870	53·50	84·5	35	49
1869	54·39	81	34	47
1868	48·24	75·5	26	47·5
1867	54·13	80	38	42
1866	56·06	81·5	37·5	44
1865	56·46	78	40	38
1864	50·58	75·5	34·5	41
1863	49·80	71	31	40
1862	50·61	80	31	49
1861	52·98	83·5	34·5	49
1860	50·28	82	30	52
1859	50·86	76	33	43
1858	51·80	81	33	48
1857	45·29	70	22	48
1856	53·36	80	24	56
1855	52·26	86	24	62
1854	51·25	84	28	56
1853	52·44	78	37	41
1852	46·60	68	32	36
1851	51·93	74	35	39
1850	48·12	74	29·5	44·5
1849	50·60	72	26	46
1848	54·38	78	30	48
1847	51·28	82	26	56
1846	53·25	83·5	32·5	51
1845	52·05	77	27	50
1844	56·68	83	25	58
1843	51·10	74	29	45
1842	52·46	81	30	51
1841	48·01	68	30	38

An examination of this table shows not only that the month just closed has displayed the highest mean temperature on record, but that during the month the thermometer at the Pennsylvania Hospital attained a higher elevation (85·5 degrees on the 9th) than during the corresponding month in any year since 1841 at least. The lowest mean temperature on record for April is 44 degrees in 1794 and 1798.

The years in which the mean temperature of April approached the nearest to the high point attained last month were 1844, 1865, and 1866. Below we give some points concerning these years, in addition to those given above. The table includes the mean for the month, the average of the maximums and minimums, and also of the temperature at 9 o'clock in the morning:—

Year.	Mean.	Average of max.	Average of min.	Average at 9 A. M.
1871	57·91 deg.	65·98 deg.	49·83 deg.	56·65 deg.
1870	53·50 "	61·30 "	45·71 "	52·73 "
1866	56·06 "	63·25 "	48·88 "	53·41 "
1865	56·46 "	63·61 "	49·31 "	56·03 "
1844	56·68 "	66·35 "	47· "	55·25 "

The mean of April, 1844, was the highest on record previous to this year, and the former month in some respects exceeded the latter. The highest point attained in April, 1844, was 83 deg. on the 15th; the highest in April, 1871, being 85·5 deg. on the 9th. In April, 1844, the thermometer sank as low as 25 deg., while in April, 1871, it never fell below 38 deg. But during April, 1844, the maximum was at or over 70 deg. on 18 different days, while during April, 1871, it reached or exceeded this point on eleven days only. From this results a greater average maximum for 1844 than for 1871, the mean for the former year being pulled down by the low average of the minimums. In April, 1865, the maximum reached or exceeded 70 deg. on eight days; in 1866, on seven days; and in 1870, on six days.

During April an unusually small quantity of rain fell, measuring in the aggregate only 1·83 inches, nearly one-half of the whole having fallen on the afternoon of the 27th. The average rain-fall of the month during the past thirty-four years has been 3·86 inches. Thus far during the year 14·30 inches of rain have fallen, the average for the corresponding months being 14·20 inches, and the quantity in the same period of last year 16·27 inches.

PARADE OF THE SECOND REGIMENT.—The 2d Regiment (National Guards) will make a street parade this afternoon, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Neff, the commander (Colonel Lyle) not being able to be present. This command has been making preparations for this display for some time past, and the turnout will be not only very strong in numbers but will also make a fine appearance, as the men will be dressed in a new and handsome uniform. The Guards will form at half-past 2 o'clock on Race street, below Sixth, and will march over the following route:—Up Race to Sixth, to Market, to Fourth, to Christian, to Broad, to Chesnut, to Third, to Green, to Sixth, and thence to the armory.

FOREIGN AND COASTWISE ARRIVALS FOR APRIL.—Below is given the number of arrivals, coastwise and foreign, at the port of Philadelphia during the month just past. The figures for April last year are also given:—

	1871. For.	Coast.	Total.	1870. For.	Coast.	Tot.
Ships	3	..	3	1	..	1
Steamships	2	..	2	8	..	8
Barks	28	1	29	19	1	20
Brigs	48	..	48	49	..	49
Schooners	24	501	525	55	515	570
Sloops	..	514	514	..	584	584
Steamers	..	200	200	..	281	281
Barges	..	599	599	..	489	489
Boats	..	681	681	..	544	544
Total	105	2586	2701	132	2414	2546

ROBBERY AT CHESNUT HILL.—The coal office of Jerry Jones, at Chesnut Hill, was yesterday morning entered by robbers, who blew open the safe. They carried away $4 in cash and a number of papers of no value to any one but the owner.

CARELESS.—Six stores were found open on Friday night on Main street, Frankford, by the police of that district.

TRANSATLANTIC.

The Philadelphia Steamship Company—Proposals to be Received for Four First-Class Ocean Propellers.

The American Steamship Company of Philadelphia have just issued the following important circular, which is self-explanatory:—

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA, PHILADELPHIA, April 22, 1871.—This company desire to have built, of iron, four first-class propellor steamers, with spar decks and brig rigged, to run from this port to Europe, and will receive proposals for the construction of one or more of said vessels up to 12 o'clock, noon, of Tuesday, August 1st.

To enable parties to prepare plans and make propositions, the following information is furnished:—

Size of vessel from 3000 to 3250 tons, old measurement.

Deep load draft, in fresh water, not to exceed 20 feet 6 inches, exclusive of keel, and not to be less than 19 feet 6 inches

Average speed (taken from three round voyages) not to be less than eleven and one-half knots per hour.

Average consumption of coal (taken from three round voyages) not to exceed forty tons (2240 lbs.) in twenty-four hours.

There will be required twenty-four state rooms for first-class passengers, and accommodations for from seven hundred and fifty to one thousand steerage passengers.

A model of the vessel proposed must be furnished on a scale of one-quarter of an inch to the foot, with shear plan and plan of water lines taken from the same.

The following plans will be required, all made to a scale of one-eighth of an inch to the foot:—

Vertical, longitudinal section of vessel and machinery.

Plans of each deck and hold, showing position of coal and machinery.

Midship section, and sections at centre of boilers and engines.

Also, a statement of tons of coal carried in bunkers, and dead weight of cargo at twenty feet six inches draft in fresh water, exclusive of keel. And the internal capacity of hold, and each deck, separately, in tons of forty cubic feet each.

Also, a general specification of boilers and machinery for propelling the vessel, and a separate one for such additional boilers and steam machinery as it may be intended to place on board.

The vessels, when completed, must rate according to English Lloyds, 100 A, and proposals must contain specifications agreeing with the same, and including spars, sails, rigging, and outfit (cabin furniture, cooking utensils, and stores excepted).

The price named must be for the vessel complete (except the above reservation), and include a successful trial trip, *at sea*, of forty-eight hours' duration, and delivery of the vessel at the wharf of the company in this city.

Parties obtaining the contract will be required to guarantee vessel and machinery for three round voyages against all defects in workmanship or material. The engineers to be such as he or they shall approve.

In proposing, name time required to complete each vessel from date of contract, under forfeiture of $200 per day; also, give names of sureties.

Payments will be made as follows:—Seventy-five per cent. as the work progresses; ten per cent. when the vessel has made a successful trial trip and been delivered at the wharf of the company; and fifteen per cent. at the termination of the third round voyage, the vessel having fulfilled all guarantees.

All proposals, plans, etc., will be considered confidential, and those not accepted will be returned to the parties from whom received.

N. B.—If the plans, specifications, etc., of either vessel or machinery are in accord with any existing vessel or vessels, please name them.

B. H. BARTOL, Chairman of Special Committee.

CORPORATION ELECTIONS.

Officers for Railroad and Insurance Companies.

This morning a number of insurance and railroad companies held their annual elections, with this result:—

Catawissa Railroad.—President, M. P. Hutchinson; Directors, J. V. Williamson, F. K. Shippen, E. Shannon, Emmor Weaver, and J. E. Kingsley, all of Philadelphia; and J. L. Meicher, of New York.

Elmira and Williamsport Railroad.—President, Thomas Kimber, Jr.; Managers, C. Macalester, William D. Lewis, Alexander S. Diven, William C. Longstreth, Thomas Neilson, William Read Fister; Treasurer, William C. Longstreth; Secretary, L. P. Geiger.

Shamokin Valley and Pottsville Railroad.—President, J. N. DuBarry, Managers, Edward C. Biddle, Edmund Smith, Thomas A. Scott, J. D. Cameron, Wistar Morris, Jacob P. Jones.

Schuylkill and Susquehanna and Northern Liberties and Penn Township Companies both elected the following officers:—President, Franklin B. Gowen; Directors, H. P. McKean, A. E. Borie, R. B. Cabeen, J. B. Lippincott, John Ashhurst, Charles E. Smith.

Girard Life Insurance Co.—Managers—Thomas Ridgway, Thomas P. James, John A. Brown, George Taber, Seth I. Comly, Isaac Starr, Henry G. Freeman, Wm. P. Jenks, H. N. Burroughs, Thomas H. Powers, Edward H. Trotter, Charles Wheeler, Addison May, E. C. Knight.

Bank of America.—Henry C. Dallett, President; Charles S. Close, James Maull, Jr., Isaac A. Althouse, John S. Graham, William Harbeson, Thomas Roberts, Charles Enea Johnson, Daniel M. Williams, Ellwood Shannon, Caleb J. Milne.

American Fire Insurance Company.—Directors, Thomas R. Maris, John Welsh, Patrick Brady, John T. Lewis, Edmund G. Dutilh, Charles W. Poultney, Israel Morris, John Price Wetherill, William W. Paul.

THE PEACE FESTIVAL.—Arrangements for this great demonstration in honor of the triumphs of the Prussian army, and the peace now existing between the Fatherland and France, are pushed forward rapidly. The Northeastern Sængerbund, an association composed of twenty singing societies in Philadelphia, has resolved to a man to take an active part in the grand parade of Monday, the 15th inst. Each society will have its wagon—indeed, wagons, canopied with evergreens, will be one of the prominent features of the parade—which will be surmounted with allegorical representations. This bund will sing two choruses at the meeting at Penn Square. The butchers are to turn out *en masse*. It is predicted that at least 20,000 Germans will appear in the line.

ST. GEORGE'S P. E. CHURCH.—The parish of St. George's P. E. Church, Kenderton (Tioga station), has increased rapidly under the charge of Rev. S. R. Moore, and, considering that it is only six months since the church was started, the results are very gratifying. Last evening Bishop Stevens visited this church and confirmed nine persons. He delivered a beautiful address to those who were confirmed.

FELL FROM A SCAFFOLD.—Some months ago a fire occurred at Shaw's mill, on Church lane. The mill is now being rebuilt by Thomas Mullineaux, the builder. On Saturday Mr. Mullineaux fell from a scaffold a distance of about ten feet, and sustained serious injuries. Three of his ribs were broken, and he was otherwise hurt. He was conveyed to his home, at the corner of Haines and Morton streets, Germantown.

BEATEN WITH BLACKJACKS.—A man named George Parker, on Saturday night, at Eighth and Locust streets, was set upon by three men, who beat him shamefully with blackjacks. His head was cut and his lip split open. Officers Neally and Conolin, of the Fifth district, arrested the men, who were sent to prison by Alderman Morrow. Their names are George W. Doan, Daniel Gallagher, and Joseph Holly.

AN OUTRAGEOUS PROCEEDING.—As Mr. Heany, his wife, and two brothers were standing at Third and Monroe streets yesterday afternoon, waiting for a car, they were insulted and assaulted by two roughs named William Smith and Henry Sweeney. This precious pair were taken in custody, and have each been put under bail by Alderman Lutz.

RIOTOUS.—Lieutenant Flaherty this morning, at half-past 1 o'clock, arrested, at Twelfth and Locust streets, three men who were riotously drunk. They attempted to beat the Lieutenant, but did not make much progress in that line of business. Alderman Morrow sent each of them to prison. They are named Edward Davarin, Elwood Irwin, and Thomas White.

FALL FROM A WINDOW.—John Billingfelt, aged forty-five years, residing at No. 320 South Second street, fell from the third story of a house on Mellvaine street, below Fourth, this morning, and was badly hurt. He was at work on the building at the time. He was taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

EXPORTS.

The Business of the City in Domestic Exports During the Past Month—Tables of the Ports Shipped to and of the Nationalities of the Vessels.

The list of commodities, produce and manufactures of the United States, exported to foreign countries from this port during the month of April, 1871, in American and foreign vessels, embraces goods to the total value of $1,276,687.

Among the articles were bread and breadstuffs, embracing bread biscuit, Indian corn, Indian corn meal, wheat, wheat flour, and oats, to the value of $222,892.

Provisions, including bacon, hams, beef, butter, cheese, fish, lard, pork, potatoes, and other vegetables were sent to the value of $32,872.

Of refined and crude petroleum 2,937,240 gallons were exported, worth $683,322. The next largest amount is that for cooperage, boards, and wood manufactures, which is $163,635, cooperage being the largest item. Next in order is molasses, exported to the value of $39,978. Tallow was exported to the value of $28,445, gold and silver coin to the value of $26,000, oil cake to the value of $15,805, and cotton to the value of $11,155.

Among the minor items may be mentioned iron, including machinery, nails, and other manufactures, worth $7075; tobacco, leaf and snuff, worth $4845; candles worth $4739; agricultural implements worth $4221; bark for tanning worth $3487; rosin worth $3244; lard oil worth $2436; drugs and chemicals worth $2369; and coal worth $2151.

The remaining exports include beer, blacking, cordage, gas fixtures, glass, hair, leather, matches, tar, paper, soap, starch, and vinegar, the aggregate values of which amount to $7996.

The following is a tabular statement of the exports during the month to the following foreign countries:—

Countries.	American Vessels.	Foreign Vessels.	Total.
England	....	$109,890	$109,890
Ireland	....	47,065	47,065
Gibraltar	....	63,904	63,904
Dominion of Canada	....	14,529	14,529
British West Indies	$107,088	38,472	145,557
Cuba	151,161	24,416	175,577
Porto Rico	22,032	....	22,032
Germany	36,092	204,756	240,848
France	17,964	....	17,964
Brazil	....	25,635	25,635
Dutch West Indies	....	7,610	7,610
Italy	17,448	....	17,448
Venezuela	....	48,167	48,167
Belgium	43,691	125,080	168,771
Russia	36,869	....	36,869
Denmark	....	74,864	74,864
Total	$452 299	$844.388	$1,276,687
Exports April, 1871	$334,808	$634,295	$969,103

The following is a statement of the nationalities of the vessels:—

	Number.	Tonnage.
American	47	432,299
British	19	265,001
North German	5	166,305
Italian	1	12 268
Russian	1	34 632
Danish	1	8,334
Swedish	12	357,748
Total	86	1,276,687

BANKRUPT.

The Frowns of Fickle Fortune—Mr. and Mrs. Richings-Bernard in Financial Troubles.

Pierre Bernard, the husband of Mrs. Caroline Richings-Bernard, is bankrupt, and is adjudged so upon his own petition. This is sorry news for Philadelphians, who have always taken so deep an interest in the operatic enterprises of his talented wife. The last Western tour of the English troupe was, unquestionably, disastrously unprofitable, and has so far swamped the hard-earned savings of our *prima donna* and her husband that, if we may place any reliance on common report, they have been compelled to solicit positions in one of our church choirs. On the 16th of May the creditors, of whom there are about one hundred, will meet at the office of Joseph Mason, register, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of Mr Bernard's estate. Among the creditors we find the following:—

James Fisk, Jr., New York	$1030 00
Bernard Quigley, No. 1013 Bainbridge st	1800 00
Dr. Wm. P. Cunnington, orchestra leader (deceased)	260 00
Estate of Peter Richings (deceased), Mrs. C. Richings-Bernard, executrix	8650 00
Barney Williams	750 00
Miss Emma Howson, New York	7750
H. C. Peakes, Baltimore	2078 61
J. Brookhouse Bowler and wife, New York	2558 17
S. Behrens, Philadelphia	2246 92
Henri Drayton, Brooklyn	1882 75
J. G. Pennoyer, Philadelphia	414 00
A. S. Penwyn, agent of the Riching's Opera Troupe	1010 00
Horstmann & Brothers	498 76
Warren White, now with the English Opera Company	187 50
Fred. Zimmerman	1266 09

The total amount of the liabilities is $33,000, without enumerating about twenty items where the claims are as yet unknown. The amusement-goer will readily recognize among the names given, many of the leading singers in the Richings-Bernard Company.

POLICE STATISTICS.

The Arrests Last Month.

The number of arrests made by the police force during the month of April was 2216. The following is the number in each district:—

District.	No.	District.	No.
First	162	Thirteenth	20
Second	290	Fourteenth	23
Third	50	Fifteenth	23
Fourth	90	Sixteenth	67
Fifth	275	Seventeenth	147
Sixth	123	Eighteenth	58
Seventh	130	Chesnut Hill	4
Eighth	95	Schuylkill Harbor	5
Ninth	167	Delaware Harbor	4
Tenth	155	Reserve Force	73
Eleventh	79	Beggar Detectives	87
Twelfth	139		
Total			2216

A SMASH-UP ON GIRARD AVENUE.—As a Mr. Esskuchen, his sister, Mrs. Kunn, of Wilmington, and her two children, were driving along Girard avenue, near Elm street, on Saturday last, they were run into by a sand cart, and they were all thrown from the vehicle. Mrs. Kuhn was run over, and sustained severe internal injuries, but Mr. Esskuchen and the two children fortunately were not seriously hurt. The driver of the cart was followed, but he gathered about him a gang of men and boys who stoned Mr. Esskuchen away. The party were on their way to Bridesburg at the time.

PERSONATING A CONDUCTOR.—Lewis Shantz has been held by Alderman Shoemaker for personating a conductor on one of the small one-horse cars which run off Second street, being a branch line of the Second and Third streets line. The fellow jumped on the car on Saturday night and began collecting the fares, in which act he was detected by the driver, who ran him off and chased him down the street. Officer Deverin, of the Tenth district, gave chase, and finally succeeded in capturing the thief.

BLACKJACK.—There was a free fight at Race and Third streets on Saturday night last. One of the participants, named Michael Degan, was arrested, and when taken was found to have a blackjack in his possession. Alderman Godson bound him over in $1000 bail to answer.

ADMITTED TO THE BAR.—Charles F. Hinckle, upon motion of George S. Crawford, Esq., was admitted on Saturday morning last to practise as an attorney in the District Court and Court of Common Pleas in and for the city and county of Philadelphia.

BROKE AN ANKLE.—William Mills fell on the sidewalk on Front street, above Huntingdon, last evening and broke his ankle. He was removed to the Episcopal Hospital. His residence is on Front street, near Cumberland.

DEATH OF POLICEMEN.—Officer Lowry, of the First Police district, and Officer McCullough, of the Sixth, died yesterday at their residences.

THE PARK.—It is intimated that 80,000 people visited Fairmount Park yesterday. The number of carriages by count was 894.

THE CENTENNIAL.

Interesting Meeting of the Councils Committee at Noon.

At noon to-day a meeting of the Committee of City Councils on Centennial Celebration was held in Select Council chamber, John L. Shoemaker, Esq., in the chair.

Mr. Shoemaker presented the following communication from the Hon. A. B. Cochran, chairman of the Committee on Centennial Celebration of the House of Delegates of Virginia:—

PHILADELPHIA, April 10, 1871.—John L. Shoemaker, Esq., Chairman, etc.—Dear Sir:—Permit me to present through you, to the Joint Special Committee on the Celebration of Centennial Anniversary of American Independence, appointed by the Councils of the city of Philadelphia, the photographic group of the Joint Committee of the General Assembly of Virginia, whose visit to your city has just been completed.

The Virginia committee experienced such a reception from you and your confreres that they desire the reception of this token of their grateful remembrance. I am, very truly, your obedient servant,

ALEXANDER B. COCHRAN.

Mr. Shoemaker stated that the photograph was at his office, ready for such disposition as the committee saw proper to make. It was an excellent picture of the entire Virginia committee.

The following was also presented and referred:

A communication from Jean Louis in relation to the subject of music.

A communication from Professor Carl Gaertner relative to the composition of certain music for the celebration.

A communication from Colonel Frank Etting relative to Independence Hall, as follows:—

John L. Shoemaker, Esq., Chairman, etc.—Sir:—In view of the celebration of the centennial anniversary of the independence of the country, I have a suggestion to make which I have reason to believe meets with your hearty concurrence.

1. The restoration of the room in which the Declaration itself was first introduced and ultimately signed, to its original state, or at least as near thereto as practicable.

Efforts were formerly made to this end, but of late years the desire seems to have been lost sight of, and this room has become a mere depository of miscellaneous portraits and objects of various sorts, which, though interesting and valuable in themselves, have no association therewith, but seem in many instances to deface it.

2. That every effort should be made to reclaim the original furniture of the room, to obtain as far as practicable portraits of the signers not already in possession of the city.

In reference to two of the original chairs discovered by me at Harrisburg I addressed a letter to Governor Curtin in 1865, who promised that they should be sent back to the hall; but after an absence of several years from the State I found that these particular chairs had been overlooked, though the President's chair and table have been restored.

A third chair is owned by the Philosophical Society and a fourth by myself. This last has the original covering of leather, and has been in the possession of my family for sixty or seventy years. It has long been my intention to present it to the city ultimately, an intention that I shall gladly carry into effect towards the desired end, and in which the Philosophical Society may, I hope, be induced to join.

It seems to me, first, that some safe place should be provided (possibly in the same building), to which could be transferred all portraits and relics not directly appertaining to the Revolutionary struggle or the Declaration itself, and in which could also be preserved whatever may be appropriate to a city museum.

In reference to the additional portraits needed to complete (as far as possible) the set of the signers belonging to the city, a more favorable opportunity can scarcely present itself. I have reason to believe, for such a national purpose, portraits can be procured from the families on deposit, or *en permanence*; in the former case artists found to copy with the glad permission of the owners.

I am, dear sir,
Very truly and respectfully yours,
FRANK M. ETTING,
No. 1315 Spruce street.

This communication was, at the suggestion of Mr. Shoemaker, referred to a special committee, composed of such members of the Centennial Committee as are also members of the Committee on City Property.

Messrs. King, Fareira, Shallcross, E. K. Nichols, and Henry Bumm were appointed as the committee.

The committee then adjourned, after the consideration of various minor matters.

BUILDING INSPECTORS.

The Total of Permits Issued for the Month of April.

In the following statement a comparison is given of the number of permits issued during the month of April and the corresponding month of last year:—

	April, 1871.	April, 1870.
Dwellings—Four-story	12	2
" Three-story	296	217
" Two-story	356	286
Total dwellings	669	505
All other new buildings	86	89
Total new buildings	755	594
Additions and alterations	151	144
Aggregate	906	738

During the month 12 dangerous buildings and chimneys have been ordered to be pulled down, and also 10 wooden buildings to be treated likewise.

The number of permits issued during March of this year was the greatest ever issued in one month, reaching an aggregate of 990, of which 735 were for dwelling-houses, 87 for other buildings, and 168 for additions and alterations.

CITY DRAINAGE—BOARD OF SURVEYS.—The Board of Surveys this morning held their regular stated meeting, with Strickland Kneass in the chair.

Recommendation was given for the construction of the following sewers:—On Ninth street, between Moore and Mifflin; Berks street, between Second and Howard; Otis street, between Thompson and Girard avenue; Harrison street, between Frankford road and Front street; Master street, between Mascher and American; Library street, between Fourth and Fifth.

The sewers at private expense are as follows:—Rowland street, between Filbert and Market; Kelloy street; and on Sixth street, between Diamond and Norris.

A resolution was passed recommending Councils to change the grades of Twenty-fourth, Twenty-sixth, and Twenty-eighth streets, between Brown and Poplar. There exists at these points very heavy depressions, and it is necessary that they should be filled up. It was also recommended that other streets connected with these be changed in other grades.

The plan of Fairmount Bridge, as submitted by Messrs. Reeves, Buck & Co. (Phœnix Iron Works), was on motion approved.

SELLING CIGARS WITHOUT A LICENSE.—Joseph Curra and John Roderiguez, one a Spaniard and the other a Portuguese, were before United States Commissioner Phillips this morning on the charge of selling cigars without a license.

Mr. James Ellinger testified that on Friday afternoon last he was in the tavern of C. Brown, No. 807 South Front street, when the defendants came in, and producing a sample of cigars, which they said were imported, offered to dispose of them. Mr. Ellinger promised to buy, when one of them went out and in a short time returned with a valise containing 1000 cigars. The men were accused of selling without a license, and they replied that they were not selling for themselves, but for another man. Their answers were so unsatisfactory that they were taken in custody. The cigars, when examined, proved to be not foreign but domestic.

The accused were each held in $500 bail to answer.

MEETING OF THE GERMANTOWN HIGHWAY COMMISSIONERS.—A meeting of the new Germantown Highway Commission was held on Saturday evening last, at which resolutions were passed providing for the settlement of the accounts of the old superintendents and supervisors. These are to be settled by auditors duly elected in what were formerly the townships of Bristol and Germantown. Josiah F. Jones, William Adamson, Charles W. Otto, Daniel L. Keyser, and Norton Johnson were appointed auditors to serve in the intervening time.

FOURTH EDITION

MATTERS AT WASHINGTON.

The Public Debt Statement.

The Reduction in April.

THE JOINT HIGH COMMISSION.

Fishery and San Juan Questions.

The English Counter Claims.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc. Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Joint High Commission.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—Several of the American commissioners have informed some Senators who are to take a prominent part in the debate on the forthcoming treaty between Great Britain and the United states of the main points of settlement. It appears that the navigation of the St. Lawrence river and Canadian Canal is settled outright favorably to the United States.

The Fishery Question

is settled, with the proviso that the United States is to pay Canada a certain amount of money for fishing privileges.

The San Juan Boundary

question is to be referred to an arbitrator, whose decision, our commissioners believe, cannot fail to be in favor of the United States.

The Alabama Claims

are not settled absolutely. The only principles upon which they are to be adjudicated hereafter by the commissioners are agreed upon. These principles are regarded as very liberal towards the United States. The last clause of the treaty, which will provoke opposition, is the manner in which our Government admits the validity of the

Claims Against the United States

held by Englishmen. These claims are to go before a separate commission to be audited. American claims against Great Britain are also to be audited by a separate commission.

A prominent Senator who has examined the whole subject closely states that the English claims which are put forward by the British Government as an offset to our claims will reach from thirty to fifty millions, and will far exceed all that has been claimed by us for damages growing out of the depredations of the Rebel cruisers. He says if we get off without paying a large sum out of our Treasury he will be surprised.

Naval Orders.

Captain Stephen D Trenchard has been detached from the command of the Lancaster and ordered to return to the United States.

Captain J. W. A. Nicholson is detached from navigation duty at the New York Navy Yard and ordered to the command of the Lancaster.

Lieutenant L. E. Cheney is ordered to duty in the Pacific fleet.

First Assistant Engineer James Sheridan has been detached from the New York Navy Yard and ordered to the Nantasket.

Master Walter Goodwin has been detached from torpedo duty and placed on waiting orders.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Public Debt Statement.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The debt statement just issued shows a reduction during April of ..... $6,124,053·00

Interest accrued and not yet paid ..... 1,292 376·64

Interest paid by the United States ..... 10,753,910·45

Interest repaid by transportation of mails ..... 2,831,186·94

Balance of interest paid by United States $7,922,783 51

Interest ..... 48,642,064·08

Cash in Treasury ..... $2,422,834,383·11

Amount in the Treasury—Coin ..... 106,463,979·34

Currency ..... 12,796,860·63

Total amount in Treasury ..... $119,260,839·27

Debt less amount in Treasury May 1, 1871 ..... $2,303,573,543·14

Debt less amount in Treasury April 1, 1871 ..... $2,309,697,596·27

Decrease during the past month ..... 6,124,053·13

Decrease of debt since March 1, 1871 ..... $17,135,393·73

Decrease of debt since March 1, 1869 ..... $204,754,413·09

Bonds issued to Pacific Railroad Companies, interest payable in lawful money, amount outstanding ..... $64,618,832·00

Interest accrued and not yet paid ..... 1,292 376·64

Interest paid by the United States ..... 10,753,910·45

Interest repaid by transportation of mails ..... 2,831,186·94

Balance of interest paid by United States $7,922,783 51

DEBT BEARING INTEREST IN COIN.

6 per cent. bonds	$1,687,561,250·00
5 per cent bonds	214,857,300·00
Principal	1,902,128,550·00
Interest	48,642,064·08

DEBT BEARING INTEREST IN LAWFUL MONEY.

Certificates of indebtedness at 4 per cent	$678,000·00
Navy Pension Fund at 3 per cent	14,000,000·00
Certificates at 3 per cent	33,945,000·00
Principal	51,023,000·00
Interest	283,166·83

DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS CEASED SINCE MATURITY.

Principal	$3,096,072 23
Interest	599,000·07

DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.

Demand and legal-tender notes	$356,096,800·50
Fractional currency	49,570,997·80
Coin certificates	20,483,500·00
Principal	417,151,298·00
Unclaimed P. R. interest	8,202·13
Total debt—principal	$2,373,398,860·26
Interest	49 435,522·85
Total cash in Treasury	2,422,834,383·11
Amount in the Treasury—Coin	106,463,979·34
Currency	12,796,860·63
Total amount in Treasury	$119,260,839·27
Debt less amount in Treasury May 1, 1871	$2,303,573,543·14
Debt less amount in Treasury April 1, 1871	$2,309,697,596·27
Decrease during the past month	6,124,053·13
Decrease of debt since March 1, 1871	$17,135,393·73
Decrease of debt since March 1, 1869	$204,754,413·09

The New Loan.

Subscriptions to the new loan to day, $102,200.

FROM THE DOMINION.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Breaking of a Timber Boom.

ARNPRIOR, Ontario, May 1.—The Government boom broke early Sunday morning, and about 2000 logs and 5000 pieces of timber are scattered over the lake. The timber belongs to three different owners, Rochester, McFarlane, and Holliday.

New Brunswick School Bill.

ST. JOHN'S, N. B., May 1.—The Government school bill, securing unsectarian free schools throughout the province, to be supported by direct taxation levied partly on property and partly by poll tax, has passed in committee by a considerable majority.

FROM NEW YORK.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

The Erie Troubles.

NEW YORK, May 1.—In the case of Heath & Raphael vs. the Erie Railroad Company, Judge Blatchford has entered an order sustaining the demurrer of defendants. So far as Charles Burr is concerned he has given plaintiffs leave to amend their bill of complaint. Defendants are not required to answer the amended bill before thirty days.

Ship News.

LIVERPOOL, May 1.—Arrived, ships Asteriana, Advance, Kronprinsen, and Pocahontas, from New Orleans; Constitution and Ne Plus Ultra, from Savannah.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, May 1.—Stocks active. Money easy at 5 per cent. Gold, 111⅛. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 110½, ex-div.; do. 1864, do., 110½, ex-div.; do. 1865, do. 110⅝, ex-div.; do. 1865, new, 113½; do. 1867, 113⅛; do. 1868, 113¾; 10-40s, 109¾; Virginia 6s, new, 71; Missouri 6s, 93¾; Canton Co., 84¾; Cumberland preferred, 31; N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 99¾; Erie, 21¾; Reading, 109¾; Adams Express, 51¾; Michigan Central, 122; Michigan Southern, 110¾; Illinois Central, 134;